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INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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...TREE — COMICS PAGE.

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* *

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 7-8, 1977

Established 1887



United Press International.

...r lies on the ground at new airport at ...pan, after riot police tore it down Friday.

...n Police's Night Raid ...5-Year Airport Protest

By Andrew H. Malcolm

...D, May 6 (NYT).—Working under the cover of ...nd backed by a court order, Japanese police today ...o tall steel protest towers that for nearly half a ...e blocked use of the runways at Tokyo's new inter... ...irport.

...idden move brought within sight the opening of the ...a facility, 44 miles northeast of here, which was ...four years ago but has yet to be used. An airport ... said authorities would begin immediate plans for ...i test flights.

...ope to be open for business well before the end of ... the spokesman said.

...w airport, called Narita for a nearby town, was one ...rld's most modern at its completion.

... designed in the mid-1960s to handle all of Tokyo's ...al flights and relieve the congestion that threatens ... Tokyo's 46-year-old Haneda Field.

...lly, the airport struggle pitted a seemingly insensitive ...t bureaucracy against farmers unwilling to give up ...potato and peanut fields to facilitate overseas trips ...hem would ever make.

...ck mark against the government was its failure to ...lly with the affected farm families before announcing ... in the summer of 1966. The lack of such meetings ... was considered a gross breach of Japanese etiquette. ...gh economic incentives to some farmers and because ...he airport land already belonged to the government, ...t authority was able to complete most of the initial ...on.

...many farmers still resisted and agreements to run jet ...lines through nearby communities also were stalled ...nt weeks. The fight, including scores of riots and the ... three policemen, drew international attention.

...ssue aroused strong sympathy among radical students

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

...to Expel Seven Reporters for Spying in War Zone

...SA, Zaire, May 6 (AP), ...stern reporters arrest... ...a Province last month ...d to contact Katangan ... to be expelled from ...vas announced today.

...ll be turned over to ...ssadors for repatria...

...smen were accused by ...ia Bolongo at a press ... of "engaging or at... ...to engage in acts of ...on behalf of the ag... ...Shaba Province, in ... Zaire, was invaded ... by former Katangan ... from bases in Angola.

...ested reporters entered ...gally from Zambia ... intention of contact... ...iga rebels, Gen. Bolongo ...reporters had names ...resses of persons in ...posed to the regime of ... Mobutu Sese Seko.

...mith, 32, a Briton work... ...the Observer, a London ...r, and four Spanish tele... ...rewmen were arrested ...in the railroad town of ...ha, two days after gov... ...ernment forces recaptured the town without a fight.

Mr. Smith and the Spaniards, Francisco Garcia Lammas, 20, Benito Inglesia Galcada, 37, Manuel Fernandez, 46, and Jesus Gonzalves Green, 40, were suspected of being mercenaries by the soldiers who captured them, Gen. Bolongo said.

"Thanks to Mobutu, these five are still alive," Gen. Bolongo said. "The soldiers who captured them were sure they were mercenaries and should have been shot."

Two reporters working for the West German magazine Stern, Regis Bossun, 32, a Frenchman, and Eric Folath, 28, a German, were arrested April 18 after entering Zaire illegally from Zambia.

Gen. Bolongo said that the Stern reporters entered without visas and were each carrying two passports. Their mission was to contact persons hostile to the regime. What they were doing constituted an act of espionage, the general claimed.

Reporters have been barred by the government from entering Shaba Province unless they are accompanying Gen. Mobutu, who has been in the region for two weeks, no journalists have been able to reach the rebels to cover their side of the war.

The seven sat looking bored and curious while Gen. Bolongo read out the allegations against them in a government TV studio, where two weeks earlier, the general had presented two wounded Katangan rebels to the press.

The reporters were not given a chance to be interviewed, although Mr. Smith managed to answer a question, saying, "We were subjected to death threats, no lights, no lavatory and the place we were kept in looked like a coal cellar."

...-Control Bill ...s in Ireland

...IN, May 6 (AP).—The ...nate threw out a bill last ... legalize the sale of con... ...ves.

...upper house of the Irish ...ent voted 23 to 20 against ...ther action on a proposed ...planning bill that sought ...e such sales legal.

...nd allows contraceptives to ...orted for individuals out ... them to be sold in shops ... general public.

U.S. Jobless Dips to 7%, Lowest in 29 Months

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, May 6 (IHT).—A strong recovery from the disruptions of the severe winter last month pushed unemployment down to 7 per cent, its lowest level in 29 months, the Labor Department reported today.

In addition, total employment increased by 548,000, "reaching a milestone of 90 million persons," the government said.

The drop of 0.3 per cent last month brought the unemployment rate to its lowest point since the early stages of the last recession, when it stood at 6.7 per cent, in November, 1974. The jobless rate has dropped a full percentage point during the last 5 months and 2 full points from the recession high of 9 per cent in May, 1975.

About 6.7 million persons were out of work last month—a decline of 330,000 from March, with much of this decrease occurring among those who had been laid off and were called back to work.

While the greatest gain in employment involved adult men, whose unemployment rate fell from 5.4 to 5 per cent, its lowest point in 2 1/2 years, nearly every group shared in last month's improvement.

Women, Teen-Agers

Unemployment among adult women dropped 0.2 per cent to 7 per cent; among teen-agers it dropped from 18.3 per cent to 17.8 per cent, the first gain in more than a year.

Among whites, unemployment fell from 6.6 per cent to 6.3 per cent, among blacks from 12.7 per cent to 12.3 per cent.

This decline along with the gains in total jobs "very definitely shows a strong expansion" in the economy, Labor Department officials said.

The officials expressed confidence that the trend would continue. President Carter has said he hoped to bring unemployment down to 6 per cent by the end of this year and to 4 per cent by 1980.

The growth in employment was reflected in manufacturing and construction. And it marked the third straight month of growth in the construction industry, where employment stood at 3.8 million, 415,000 above its June, 1975, recession low.

However, the jobless rate in construction, while at its lowest level in 2 1/2 years, still stood at 12 per cent last month, the government said.

Average hourly earnings for nonfarm production workers were $5.14, up 3 cents from March and 36 cents more than April last year.

Average weekly earnings rose $1.08 during the month to $184.53 and have risen $13.41 during the last year.

Congress recently passed a $4-billion public-works jobs bill that is awaiting President Carter's signature. It is expected to create at least 150 000 jobs.

Steel Prices Up

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—Four U.S. steel companies—Republic, Youngstown, Armco and Cyclops—announced today that they are raising prices on some lines. The Council on Wage and Price Stability called the increases excessive. Page 9.



Associated Press.

President Carter waving to crowd in Washington, England, where he visited ancestral home of George Washington.

Carter Cries 'Awa' the Lads,' Talks of Nixon, Spurs Thrift

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 6.—*President Carter is in Britain for an economic summit meeting which begins tomorrow. But before the seven-nation conference, Mr. Carter turned his attention to other matters.*

The President said yesterday that he would not hesitate to have an adviser consult with former President Richard Nixon if it "might prove advantageous."

Mr. Carter said on Air Force One on the way to the summit meeting here that he watched the first 15 minutes and the last 15 minutes of Mr. Nixon's televised interview with David Frost Wednesday night.

"It didn't change my mind," the President said. "I think he was frank in saying that he lied to the American people on some of the statements that he made.

"I think Nixon has convinced himself that he did not violate the law," Mr. Carter said. "It was an interesting discussion but I doubt if the American people were enlightened by it."

Mr. Carter was asked whether he would ask Mr. Nixon for advice.

"I may. When we get ready for [Secretary of State Cyrus] Vance's trip to China, for instance, it might prove advantageous to have conversations with former President Nixon. I would probably not do it myself," he replied.

●

Mr. Carter's top aides transferred their hotel reservations from Claridge's in London to cheaper accommodations nearby, a presidential assistant said today.

Mr. Vance, Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, Press Secretary Jody Powell and presidential assistant Hamilton Jordan were being housed in the Hotel Britannia, Mr. Jordan said.

"We had nice rooms until the President found out about it," Mr. Jordan said aboard Air Force One last night.

He implied that the reservations were changed at Mr. Carter's orders because the Britannia is cheaper.

Mr. Powell said of the President: "He is tight as a tick. Always has been, always will be."

It appeared to be the latest effort by Mr. Carter to reduce the frills that usually go with service in top government positions.

●

Mr. Carter traveled to Newcastle upon Tyne today, baffling Americans but delighting Newcastle's residents with his first words at the city's Civic Center.

"'Awa' the lads," Mr. Carter cried.

The phrase is the cry of fans of Newcastle United, the city's soccer team, chanted by its supporters at Newcastle games.

A roar of approval greeted Mr. Carter's use of the term. The people of the northeast call themselves Geordies. Mr. Carter, made a freeman of Newcastle, drew another roar by saying he was "grateful to be a Geordie from Georgia."

●

On the fashion front today, Mr. Carter wore a new blue

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

At Economic Summit

7 Nations' Leaders Set To Tackle Vital Issues

By James Goldsborough

LONDON, May 6 (IHT).—Leaders of the industrial world's largest nations gathered here today for tomorrow's opening of the third economic summit meeting against a backdrop of differences on how to solve the principal economic problems.

President Carter, who arrived last night—the first of the six visiting chiefs of government to arrive—made it clear in remarks today in Newcastle upon Tyne, in northern England, that the purpose of this meeting was a symbolic demonstration, not an effort to find short-term solutions to the industrial world's nagging economic problems.

"We are determined in the United States to use our great economic and social and political and military strength so that we can never be successfully challenged by any competing philosophy," the President said. "And we are very eager to combine with our allies and friends to make sure that this resolve is clearly understood by all."

The resolve to be expressed here is not just economic. Following the two-day economic summit session that ends Sunday, Mr. Carter will go to Geneva Monday to consult on the Middle East with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad, then return here for the opening of the two-day NATO meeting Tuesday.

Highlight of Trip

But the economic summit—the meeting with leaders of Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, Canada and Japan—is the highlight of Mr. Carter's trip. The leaders of the seven nations will try to narrow differences on key economic issues as they have tried twice before, in Rambouillet, France, 18 months ago and in Puerto Rico 11 months ago.

Mr. Carter's visit to Newcastle upon Tyne today, which was a British idea, was expressly to see the ancestral home of George Washington, at Washington, about half an hour from Newcastle. Mr. Carter used the occasion to link economics and human rights:

"We have an eagerness to compete in an ideological way around the world," he said. Because of the industrial world's economic strength and its commitment to human rights, he said, "we will prevail."

In background briefings here, officials have warned not to expect a series of concrete measures from the weekend meeting. Rather, they said, it is important for leaders of these nations to meet to discuss problems common to all and to agree not to seek individual solutions at the expense of each other.

Common Positions

In addition, the officials said, these meetings will enable the seven to try to reach common positions in policies affecting nonindustrial Third World and Communist nations. A concrete result that is expected is a common industrial-world position on commodity-aid agreements for the developing nations to be presented at the final meeting of the North-South Conference in Paris at the end of this month.

There also will be continued encouragement for West Germany and Japan, to allow their currencies to float upward, easing the pressure of the deficit countries—notably Italy, Britain and France. The West Germans and the Japanese have indicated that this is a more acceptable solution for them than a reflation of their economies, which originally was being urged by the others.

As he did upon his arrival in London last night, Mr. Carter spoke today of the special ties between the United States and Britain, the same message he had during Prime Minister James Callaghan's visit to the United States just after Mr. Carter's inauguration.

Those special ties have begun to create problems again with the Continental Europeans, particularly the French, who have been complaining privately that the British relationship with the new U.S. administration is not good for Europe. Mr. Carter, who now has met twice with Mr. Callaghan, still has not met leaders of either West Germany or France.

After dinner tonight with six of the seven leaders—French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing will not arrive until to-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Carter, Before His Summit Trip, Cleared A-Fuel Sales to Allies

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 6.—President Carter has rushed through his approval of eight shipments, weighing about 1,153 pounds, of highly enriched uranium to West Germany, France, Canada, Japan and other countries, ending a delay that had caused tensions between the United States and several of its allies. The shipments had been held up since last July.

Authoritative U.S. sources, disclosing the decision, said that the United States began informing the allied governments of the President's action this morning in an obvious effort to improve the climate among the allies on the eve of their seven-nation summit conference here.

In Brussels, a European Economic Community Commission spokesman said the news was passed to the EEC office in Washington by the State Department today. The EEC's energy commissioner, Guido Brunner, went to Washington last month to plead that the uranium was vital to community research projects. Other officials in Western Europe have asserted recently that without swift U.S. action, some Western European nuclear plants would have to cut back operations this summer.

In the last 10 days, high U.S. officials had predicted that the President would approve the shipments within six to eight weeks. But administration sources revealed that Mr. Carter made his decision Wednesday night.

Outlined to Experts in Salzburg

French A-Fuel Breakthrough Termed a 'Chemical Process'

From Wire Dispatches

SALZBURG, May 6.—France today outlined its revolutionary method for turning uranium into nuclear reactor fuel—a technique that it claimed could not be used to produce material for atomic weapons.

The general administrator of the French Atomic Energy Commission, André Giraud, explained the breakthrough to a conference of 2,000 nuclear experts from 60 countries. He said France "did not exclude the possibility of cooperating with other nations" in making the process commercially feasible.

But he refused to answer any technical questions on the system, except to say it was a chemical process.

Disclosure of the French breakthrough, first made in Paris yesterday, may remove a potential source of conflict for President Carter and some U.S. allies at the London summit conference.

Nonproliferation Aid

If such a process is proved practical, it could help prevent the spread of atomic arms to non-nuclear nations, a concern frequently stressed by Mr. Carter.

The U.S. government has opposed the export of nuclear technology to non-nuclear states when the equipment sold would facilitate the production of atomic arms.

Despite U.S. objections, West Germany has contracted to sell a reprocessing plant to Brazil and France has sold one to Pakistan.

Nelson Sievering, head of the U.S. delegation in Salzburg, spoke for many other experts here when he said: "We are very much interested in the nonproliferation aspects. But we really don't know enough about the process."

Mr. Giraud told the conference that France's technique could produce reactor fuel but could not produce fuel of the grade required to make weapons.

Paris Decision

The decision to announce the breakthrough was made in Paris yesterday at a meeting of France's Commission of Nuclear Foreign Policy that was chaired by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

Mr. Giraud said the process, which was developed during the last 10 years, had been proved out in the laboratory and in pilot plants. He said the next step was the building of a commercial demonstration plant.

Most reactors require slightly enriched uranium as fuel. Weapons require greatly enriched uranium, in which the proportion of a certain isotope has been greatly increased.

Mr. Giraud said the French technique would discourage creation of weapons material in three ways: High enrichment would take 30 years; there would be no way to rearrange the plants to enrich quickly, and too-high enrichment could lead to "criticality" [a small explosion], stopping the whole system.



Keystone.

André Giraud

France is already challenging U.S. domination of the world's enriched uranium markets through two international consortiums, COREDIF and EURODIF, which both involve France, Spain, Italy, Belgium and Iran.

Mr. Giraud did not speculate about when the process would be commercially available. But he said it would not compete with either consortium. A EURODIF plant is expected to be operating by 1979.

France's breakthrough could resolve a problem that has been debated all week by participants at the Salzburg conference. The problem is how to enable less in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Talks on Cyprus Set for May 20

NICOSIA, May 6 (UPI).—The Cyprus intercommunal talks will resume in Nicosia on May 20, the office of the UN spokesman announced today.

Sources said the talks, between Greek-Cypriot representative Tassos Papadopoulos and Turkish-Cypriot negotiator Umit Onan, will be held at the Ledra Palace Hotel, now a UN command post situated on the line between Greek and Turkish-Cypriot positions.

The previous round of discussions was held in Vienna last month. A communiqué issued on April 7 said the Vienna talks failed to bridge the "considerable gap" between the two sides on the two key issues, the sharing of territory and the future federal system of government.

Military Assistance Is Not Mentioned

Ethiopia Signs Friendship, Aid Accords With Russia

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, May 6 (NYT).—The revolutionary military government in Ethiopia today moved toward closer ties with the Soviet Union by signing a series of documents promoting cooperation between the two countries.

The pacts, which included a friendship declaration and a protocol providing for economic aid, completed the first visit here of Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam, who heads the new leftist government in Addis Ababa. The friendship declaration was seen in some Western quarters as a possible forerunner of a more binding friendship agreement such as those that Moscow has already concluded with the Marxist governments of Angola and Mozambique.

A report by the official press agency Tass said the documents signed did not mention military aid, which Col. Mengistu was believed to be seeking to replace U.S. aid. The Ethiopian government last week signalled its desire for Moscow's support by ordering the closing of a number of U.S. facilities in Ethiopia.

Moscow, in trying to strengthen its position in Africa, has appeared receptive to the Ethiopian overtures. But it has avoided publicizing any military commitment, partly because of its simultaneous support for Somalia, which is at odds with neighboring Ethiopia over disputed territory. Several Third World diplomats believe that the Kremlin may have tried to soothe the Somalis beforehand by assuring them that the Ethiopian visit would not jeopardize their position.

Col. Mengistu was received today by the Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev in what Tass characterized as a "warm and friendly atmosphere." Because Mr. Brezhnev is bound by protocol to see only the heads of other Communist parties, the meeting was tantamount to a gesture of support for Col. Mengistu's Marxist-oriented government. Along with Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the session included Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Estinov, suggesting that military cooperation was a major subject on the agenda.

An unexplained incident developed this afternoon at the Ethiopian Embassy as Col. Mengistu and his delegation wound up their visit and left on a trip to Leningrad. The building was cordoned off by up to several hundred Soviet policemen and plainclothes agents after approximately 60 Ethiopian students had gathered inside in what some African diplomats concluded was an attempted sit-in.

A squad of policemen was seen at one entrance with helmets and flak jackets and several ambulances were positioned behind the embassy, suggesting that a confrontation was expected. But after several hours, the students, who are on scholarships here, filed out. They seemed nervous and declined to tell Western correspondents what had taken place. The Ethiopian ambassador, Ato Belatchew Asrat, said later that "nothing extraordinary happened."

Militant Ethiopian students staged protests at the embassy in 1974 and 1975 and met a smaller police response. Col. Mengistu apparently did not see today's incident.

Besides the protocol on economic and technical cooperation and the declaration on "the foundations for friendly relations and cooperation," the documents signed at the Kremlin today included a consular convention and an agreement for cultural and scientific cooperation. The press agency Tass gave no details on the contents of any of these agreements.

Tass said that both sides expressed "mutual gratification" with the outcome of the Soviet-Ethiopian talks. It also reported that Col. Mengistu and Mr. Brezhnev had noted a "community of views" on international issues. Such reports did not indicate how far Moscow was prepared to go in supporting the revolutionary government in Addis Ababa or its fight against secessionist movements in Ethiopia.

Ex-EEC Aide Sees a 'Cover-Up'

Uranium Cargo 'Lost' in 1968 Was Shipped to Milan Firm

From Wire Dispatches

ROME, May 6.—The former director of the European Economic Community's security division said today that a shipment of 200 tons of uranium ore that was lost in 1968 had been destined for a company in Morocco before being sold—on paper—to a small firm in Milan.

The official, Enrico Jacchia, said the Milan company never knew the content of the shipment, and the cargo never reached Milan. The markings on the 560 barrels in the shipment said the barrels contained plumbate, a salt formed from lead dioxide acid, which requires special handling, Mr. Jacchia said at a press conference.

The shipment could have been processed to make 60 bombs the size of the bomb the United States dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, in 1945, he said.

Last week, the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence announced it would investigate the case of the missing ore. On Monday, the EEC officially confirmed reports in the U.S. press that the ore had vanished.

An EEC spokesman said then that control measures of the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) had been strengthened since 1968 and that no other loss of nuclear material had been reported since.

Mr. Jacchia was the EEC's director of security controls until 1973, when he was named honorary director. He is an Italian.

He said that neither the EEC nor the International Atomic Energy Agency, based in Vienna, had the authority to investigate the case properly. The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was called in. Mr. Jacchia said that, as far as he knew, the CIA never reported its findings to the EEC.

Final Port Unknown

He refused to guess where the shipment went. There have been reports that it went to Israel, but the Israeli government has denied the reports.

Mr. Jacchia stressed the inadequacy of the EEC investigation, which he conducted, and that of the International Atomic Energy Agency because of the lack of authority and of coordination between the two bodies and their inability to force member governments to disclose what they had learned independently.

In Brussels, an EEC official said the Milan firm that was to have received the shipment took several months to report it missing.

Renato Ruggiero, spokesman for the European Commission, the Common Market executive body, said yesterday that the ship carrying the ore was the West German freighter Scheerbergs, later registered in Liberia.

He said the uranium, apparently from Zaire, had been sold by the Société Générale des Minerais, a Brussels firm, to a West German firm, Asmara Chemie. The 560 drums were loaded onto the Scheerbergs at Antwerp. The uranium ostensibly was to be delivered to a Milan company, SAICA, for use in the petrochemical industry, he said.

The ship's bill of lading in Antwerp was dated Nov. 16, 1968. On Jan. 17, 1969, EEC officials wrote SAICA asking whether the shipment had arrived, Mr. Ruggiero said. But he said the firm did not reply until mid-May, saying it had not received the uranium.

Mr. Ruggiero said the ship had changed its registry from West German to Liberian in Antwerp. He gave no explanation for the change in registry.

Mr. Ruggiero did not mention that the shipment had first been destined for a Moroccan company, as did Mr. Jacchia. Otherwise the two officials' accounts matched.

Mr. Jacchia said that the Asmara firm had first reported it was buying the ore for shipment to the Chimagar firm in Casablanca. He said he did not know what that firm dealt in.

'Convenience' Firm

When faced with the bureaucratic problems connected with shipping uranium out of the Common Market, Asmara decided to sell the cargo to the Milan firm instead, Mr. Jacchia said. The company was later found by Italian authorities to be a "company of convenience," he added.

He said subsequent investigation showed that Asmara had paid $3.7 million for the ore through a foreign bank's office in Zurich. He said the bank was neither German nor Israeli, but would not say more.

Mr. Jacchia said that after the freighter had loaded the cargo it was sold to the Biscayne Shipping and Trading Association of Liberia and renamed the Scheerbergs-A. It left Antwerp with an English captain, whom Mr. Jacchia identified as P. Barrow, and a mostly Moroccan crew, but including a few Austrians and Englishmen.

Spanish Captain

After making several landings at North Sea, Atlantic, Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, the ship turned up—repainted and renamed—at the Romanian river port of Galati, under a Spanish captain named by Mr. Jacchia as "Cousillas."

After the Milan firm reported the cargo had not arrived, "we accepted that there had been a diversion," Mr. Jacchia said.

On Nov. 22, 1969, the heads of government of the EEC countries were informed in a top-secret memo, Mr. Jacchia personally informed Gen. Delmar Crowson, inspector-general for safeguards at the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, he said.

In the next two years, "there was a spreading cover-up," Mr. Jacchia said, until last week, "when the Americans leaked the story to support [President] Carter's call for greater controls" on uranium fuels.

Mr. Jacchia said he strongly supported that call.

Radioactive Liquid Is Stolen in Geneva

GENEVA, May 6 (Reuters).—Geneva police today launched an appeal for the return of three packages containing radioactive liquid which were stolen Monday at Geneva airport.

Police said the liquid was for use by hospitals in diagnostic injections. If the boxes were opened, danger of contamination would be minimal. But if the liquid were poured into the sewers, Lake Geneva could be contaminated for a month, they added.

Japan Police's Night Raid Ends 5-Year Airport Protest

(Continued from Page 1)

and urban workers in Japan. Nationwide donations financed construction of the towers, which became the struggle's symbols.

For five years students and farmers in 24-hour shifts have lived in and under the taller of the two towers. The protesters dug tunnels and bunkers and erected barbed wire to repel police and monitor the field's activity.

But the airport's cargo buildings, four satellite terminals, 32 gates and 12,000-car parking lot stood empty. It costs the government $33,000 a day to keep the airport closed.

Recently the Airport Authority built a road to the tower base. On Monday, in the midst of a weeklong series of national holidays, the authority applied for a court injunction to remove the towers.

Such a procedure normally takes about two months. But two days later the court quietly granted the order. And at 3 a.m. today 2,100 riot policemen surprised a handful of students on protest duty and barricaded the roads to block reinforcements. By noon the structures were toppled.

Fourteen protesters were arrested in a later clash while others noted the protest potential in future airport construction plans and in the anticipated noise pollution in the quiet countryside.

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Associated Press.

IRISH SCENE—Small boy watches two members of British patrol in Londonderry street.

Despite Setback, Militants Vow to Go On

Power Workers Vote Against Ulster Strike

BELFAST, May 6 (AP).—Protestant militants were dealt a stronger blow early tonight when power workers voted not to join the four-day-old strike in Northern Ireland.

But strike leaders vowed to continue their efforts.

The power workers at the huge Ballylumford plant made their decision at a secret meeting. The plant controls two-thirds of the province's electrical output and its shutdown would have brought factories to a halt.

It was the power workers' support of a Protestant strike that paralyzed the province in May, 1974, and toppled the first Protestant-Roman Catholic administration in Ulster's 55-year history.

The Rev. Ian Paisley, the leader of the United Unionist Action Council, which launched the strike at midnight Monday, had said earlier that the power workers' union leaders had pledged their support for the strike, aimed at paralyzing the economy of the province and forcing the British government to make major policy changes.

Call for Shutdown

The strikers renewed their call for a shutdown in an apparent attempt to counter dwindling support. They appealed for a complete shutdown on Monday in an action seemingly designed to pressure the power workers to back the strike.

Most factories and shops throughout the province were back in business today after three days of partial shutdown.

Jim Slater, chairman of the province's Confederation of Industry, reported employee turnouts of up to 90 per cent.

Bomb Scares

Downtown Belfast was busy with shoppers and commuters for the first time since the strike began but traffic was disrupted by bomb scares.

Pockets of support for the strike remained. The East Coast port of Larne, Mr. Paisley's political power base, was shut down for the fourth day.

More than a third of the province's trade, including raw material imports, passes through Larne. Mr. Paisley said the strike had cut off the raw materials flow but Mr. Slater denied that.

The Action Council has demanded that the British launch a military offensive against Irish Republican Army guerrillas and restore the Protestant-controlled provincial Parliament, which was suspended four years ago.

The strikers remained publicly confident they could succeed.

Sam Doddy, a spokesman for the Ulster Defense Association, the strikers' paramilitary ally, said: "Even if the power workers don't come out, we'll continue to the bitter end. It will just take longer to cripple the economy.

"The British have let us down and we have to draw attention to our plight even if the strike does irreparable harm to our economy. We're prepared to go all the way."

Tories Batter Labor in Vote For England, Wales Councils

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, May 6.—The Conservative party yesterday won landslide victories in town council elections throughout England and Wales, indicating that the ruling Labor party would lose power if it called an early general election.

After the results showed that the Conservatives had captured most major city and town councils, Labor party Secretary Ron Hayward conceded:

"This was a protest against the Labor government and in particular against rising prices."

Among the regions gained by the Conservatives was the Greater London Council, Manchester, Birmingham and the Liverpool area.

About 15 million Britons voted, and there was an average swing from Labor to the Conservative party of about 16 per cent. In polling in Scotland earlier in the week, the Labor party also suffered heavy losses to the Conservatives and Scottish Nationalists.

Conservative Reaction

Conservative party leader Margaret Thatcher said, "The results are splendid. The country has served notice on the Labor government to quit." Conservative party chairman Lord Thorneycroft said, "The voting results show the country has had enough of Socialism."

William Rodgers, transport secretary in Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government, said, "Obviously the Conservatives have done very well. But I do not think this means the people were asking for a general election. When it comes to choosing a government, the verdict will be different."

Environment Secretary Peter Shore said, "It is natural for people to be dissatisfied with the economic measures we have had to adopt. But I do not accept that this will be the nation's verdict when it comes to electing a new government."

Losses by Liberals

The Labor government still holds its voting majority in Parliament with the help of the 13 Liberal party members who decided on a pact to moderate what they called leftist tendencies. But the alliance appears to have had repercussions on the Liberals, who also suffered defeats in the local elections.

The next general election is not due to be called until 1979 and a political commentator said, "Labor would be slaughtered if the Prime Minister was rash enough to risk going to the country at the moment."

The Labor party's strength in Parliament is 310 seats but, with the help of the Liberals and four independents, it can muster 327 votes. The Conservatives, with 279 seats, can bring their voting total to 303 with the aid of other independents and minority groups.

The Conservatives won control of 37 of 46 metropolitan and county councils in England, winning more than 1,000 new council seats. Labor lost more than 800, the Liberals lost nearly 100 and independents lost more than 50 seats.

The results meant that 95 per cent of the people of England and Wales will be governed by Conservative-controlled local councils, compared with 54 per cent until now.

Bonn Aides Say Spy Suspect Was Not a Top Agent

BONN, May 6 (UPI).—West German authorities maintained today that their latest spy suspect is not a top agent.

They admitted that the woman arrested as an East German spy had access to secrets in the Chancellery but they said that she did not deal with "sensitive material."

The government announced yesterday the arrest of Mrs. Dagmar Kahlig-Scheffler, 30, a secretary in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's office building, on an espionage charge.

The announcement said that she worked in the department dealing with West Germany's relations with the other members of the European Economic Community and had been cleared to handle secret documents.

الدستور

اسبوعية سياسية مستقلة

كل يوم سبت من باريس

في هذا العدد:

□ الملك حسين في واشنطن: رحلة الامل الاخير"

□ بشير الجميل لـ"الدستور": "حربنا المقبلة ضد الشرعية"

□ الاسد لبيار الجميل: "اطمئنوا - لا وحدة بين سورية ولبنان"

□ فركات

AD-DASTOUR

The Political and Economical Weekly Magazine for the Middle-East.

U.K 40P

Atom-Fuel Breakthrough

(Continued from Page 1)

dustrialized countries to produce fuel for atomic plants, but not bombs.

In an analysis of the various proposed methods of uranium enrichment, French scientists pointed to those using chemical means as the least "dangerous" from the point of view of containing the spread of nuclear weapons. French scientists have said they were working on a chemical method that makes use of "crown" compounds of uranium. It is suspected that this is the method to which the French announcement of a breakthrough refers. In such compounds, molecules of an organic compound or uranium are encircled by a crown of other organic molecules. Such configurations have been used in other efforts to develop a practical separation method based on chemistry.

Low Rating

U.S. specialists have ranked chemical methods near the bottom of the list of proposals on the grounds that those previously devised were extremely slow and inefficient and would tie up excessive amounts of plutonium for prolonged periods.

That in itself, as reported by French scientists here, is an advantage, since it eliminates the chemical method of producing bomb-grade uranium. They estimated that 10 years would be required for such production but that the lesser degree of enrichment needed for reactors could be achieved in a matter of months.

More than 99 per cent of natural uranium consists of a form of isotope—uranium-238—that cannot be used in a reactor or bomb. Only 0.7 per cent is uranium-235, which can serve such purposes. For a reactor, it need be enriched by only 3 or 4 per cent, whereas for an explosive, the enrichment must be about 90 per cent.

A French assessment of current separation methods was presented by a group from the chemistry division of the research center operated by the French Atomic Energy Commission at Fontenay-aux-Roses. The French pictured chemical means as well-suited to countries that lack highly developed industry.

Rival Methods

Among the advantages, they said, is that this process requires less energy than do rival methods. The method they described is similar to that used for many years in earlier attempts at chemical separation.

In the 1930s, it was possible to separate isotopes of less heavy atoms through chemical reactions in which one form, because of its difference in weight, would enter into a reaction more readily than the other.

An atom of uranium-238 is heavier than one of uranium-235 because its nucleus contains 238 versus 235 particles. However, the percentage of difference is far less than with smaller, lighter atoms. Hence chemical separation has been more of a challenge.

As performed to date, including the method outlined this week by the French, two uranium solutions are made to flow past each other in tall towers. One typically is dissolved in water and the other mated with organic material (that based on a chain of carbon atoms).

Elections This Weekend

Djibouti: The Calm Before the

By David B. Ottaway

DJIBOUTI, French Territory of the Afars and Issas, May 6 (WP).—A calm has settled over this last French colony in Africa on the eve of a referendum for its independence that is certain to be overwhelmingly approved but has been preceded by a storm of international controversy.

For about a year, the future of this "port state" has been the subject of intense negotiations involving France, half a dozen local feuding political parties and the Organization of African Unity.

The result of all this diplomacy was a French decision in March, following a conference in Paris with two of the five local parties, to hold both a referendum and elections for a constituent national assembly Sunday. So certain is France regarding the outcome of the referendum that it has fixed the date of the territory's independence for June 27.

Still to be resolved is the far more thorny issue of whether the two main feuding ethnic groups here, the Afars and the Issas, can agree to build a nation together or the future Republic of Djibouti is to become another Lebanon or Cyprus of warring communities.

Struggle for Control

Further complicating the birth of Africa's 49th nation—and the smallest on the continent—is a long-standing struggle for control of the territory between the two neighboring countries of Somalia and Ethiopia.

"It will be six months to a year before we know for certain whether Djibouti can survive as an independent state," remarked a French political observer here. But after months of pessimism about the territory's fate, there now appears to be a growing sentiment that it can and will survive.

The main reasons for this optimism is that the internal political squabbling between Afar and Issa leaders has abruptly ceased, apparently out of a common fear of being devoured by one of their neighbors. And the international community, led by the Organization of African Unity, has made it clear that it wants Djibouti to remain independent and for peace to prevail in the Horn of Africa.

On Sunday, 103,000 electors—a slight majority of them Issas—will vote for a single list of 65 deputies who will form a constituent assembly charged with drawing up a constitution and forming an interim government.

Without Opposition

The Afar parties have fielded no opposing list and the main Afar opposition leader, Ali Aref, has given his blessings to what is certain to be an Issa-dominated independent government.

In return, the main Issa party, the African People's League for Independence, has given the Afars 30 seats of the 65 in the new assembly and 2 to the small Arab community in an effort toward reconciliation among all the ethnic groups.

The international concern over this land of 215,000 nomads is evident from the number of foreign observers who have arrived for the referendum. The United Nations, the OAU, the Arab League and even Ugandan President Idi Amin have all sent delegations.

The main concerns are Djibouti's strategic location on the Strait of Bab al Mandeb, the narrow gateway to the Red Sea, and its potential as an ignition point for a war between Ethiopia and Somalia.

Greater Somaliland

Somalia has long harbored a dream of seeing the territory integrated into a greater Somaliland embracing all Somali-speaking people in this region, such as the Issas, and including those living in eastern Ethiopia and Ethiopia and northern Kenya.

For Ethiopia, the territory is a vital communications link since the port here and the 485-mile-long railroad from Djibouti to Addis Ababa presently handles about 60 per cent of its imports and exports.

Ethiopia has renounced its historic claims to the territory while Somalia has not, although it has agreed to recognize Djibouti's independence and territorial sovereignty. Still, the Ethiopians are convinced that sooner or later Djibouti will fall to Somalia—possibly through a federation obtained in a referendum after independence—and that they will be deprived of their major access to the sea.

It was this Somali-Ethiopian feud that made it possible for France to maintain its presence here after it had given independence to all its other African colonies in the 1960s.

Large Naval Force

To maintain peace during the transition period and immediately after independence, France has assembled the biggest naval force it has ever had in the Indian Ocean, led by the aircraft carrier Clemenceau and numbering 18 ships. It has about 6,500 military personnel, including the Foreign Legion, in the territory to prevent disruptions during the voting Sunday.

The territory is inhabited by between 215,000 and 275,000 nomads, depending on the season. Most of them are Afars or Issas, although there also are some Somalis and Arabs here.

Traditionally, the Afars have been regarded as pro-Ethiopian because many of them live part of the time in Ethiopia. The Issas are regarded as pro-Somali since they are Somali-speaking.

Traditionally, too, France favored the Afars, followed a pro-Ethiopian line and assured an Afar-dominated government in the territory, although the Issas are more numerous. In the last year, however, France has reversed its policy, abandoning Afar leader Ali Aref, who was until recently the chief minister, and facilitating the establishment of a pro-Somali, Issas-dominated government to run the country after independence.

Fears of Take-Over

This shift in French policy infuriated the Ethiopians and strengthened their fears that independence here is the prelude to a Somali take-over.

But France, with strong backing from neighboring Arab states and the United States, seems determined to prevent Somali domination by doi possible to establish dent Djibouti gover much international possible.

The French high Camille d'Orniano, that France was de so much internatio being given to th and elections. "We to see all the wo said.

A number of A including Saudi A and Libya, and the have already open here with the ap French government. happy to see so m opening." Mr. d'Orr will help us to guar dependence of Djib

But Door Is Not Closed

South Africa Aide Says By Young Is 'Not Conve

From Wire Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, May 6—Foreign Minister R. F. Botha said today that it might "not be convenient" to receive U.S. Ambassador to the UN Andrew Young in South Africa later this month.

Mr. Botha's statement, issued by his office in Cape Town, followed reports that Mr. Young planned to meet with South African black leaders during his stay in the country May 19 and 20.

One of Mr. Botha's top aides said that the foreign minister also objected to Mr. Young's failure to "go through normal channels" and seek permission to visit the country before announcing plans for the visit.

"The door has not been closed," he added.

He said that the State Department had advised the South African Embassy in Washington that Mr. Young was coming to speak to businessmen and address students at the University of Witwatersrand in Johannesburg May 20.

To See Blacks

However, a source at Mr. Young's office in New York said that he planned to meet with representatives of the black population, possibly in Soweto township, and was considering calling on Robert Sobukwe, leader of an outlawed nationalist group, who has been under house arrest since 1969. Mr. Sobukwe's two children lived with the Youngs in Atlanta while going to school.

"According to press reports, his visit would appear to be different from the understanding we had," Mr. Botha's statement said. "If this is in fact the case, it would not be convenient for us to receive him here."

In Washington, the State Department said today that Mr. Young is going ahead with his plans for a "private visit" to South Africa.

Asked if the trip had been approved by the department, a department spokesman replied, "Yes. It is a well-considered and carefully planned trip."

Today, Mr. Young, said in New York that his only interest in going to South Africa "is to avoid massive bloodshed," not to "stir up trouble."

He said that he was still planning to visit South Africa, if possible in the course of his forthcoming African tour.

But he declined to make any comment on Mr. Botha's statement.

Mr. Young plans to visit South Africa following a United Nations meeting in Mozambique.

The conference in Mozambique is being held to muster support for black rule in South-West Afric which South Africa a League of Nat that the UN has

Mr. Young plar South Africa at t Vice-President Mon uled to meet in South African Pr John Vorster to d sia's transfer to bl

Mr. Young has b to the South Africa since he answered last month to an in asked whether he t Africa's white min ment was illegitima

Mr. Botha deman tion and Secretary o Vance told Mr. Yo had misstated U.S. Young then said could be interpre ethically or legally," he considered the government "unrepr its people but still in charge" in the

Carter C Awa' the

(Continued fro

cashmere-and-wool stripes made up of initials J.C. It wa fabric given him by ghan when the Minister visited W cently.

Mr. Powell said protocol had ruled ter could keep the wore it on official left it to the feder following his presid

Mr. Carter did so shaking today that niscent of the recen campaign. He vi Washington's ancest on the village green ton "new town," wh ton Old Hall stands, if he were teachin ghan how to win an

Mr. Carter just Mr. Callaghan—who defeated in local results of which wer today—said, "That must be."

Mr. Carter gave print of Washingto plantation, Mount scribed on the bac Friends and Kinsm Carter. 5-6-77."

Later he planted a sapling from Mou Mr. Callaghan plan ish oak.

Carter Is Determined to Long-Term Economic P

(Continued from Page 1)

morrow—Mr. Carter will breakfast tomorrow with West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. His first meeting with Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will be at breakfast Sunday.

In interviews in the French press today, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing touched on two of the problems certain to come up here. He said he hoped to convince President Carter that new French techniques for enriching uranium would put to rest U.S. fears about nuclear weapons proliferation.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also said that the slowdown in the industrial world's growth rates, the "loss of our earlier exuberance," was a problem that needed to be analyzed. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is under fierce attack inside France, both from the Gaullists and the opposition, for persisting in an austerity plan while unemployment mounts. The French and the other weak Common Market economies are looking for help from the others to stimulate French exports.

Vance-Owen Talk

LONDON, May 6 (UPI).—U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Foreign Secretary David Owen have reached full agreement on the next moves in a joint U.S.-British plan for a peaceful transfer to black majority rule in Rhodesia, their spokesmen said today.

Mr. Vance's spokesman, Hodding Carter, 3d, later stressed that "the United States intends to participate with Britain in an attempt to find a Rhodesia."

Mr. Carter made ment when asked fo on an assertion by Front leader Joshua N "the United States is ing from co-sponsori ference."

Mr. Nkomo told a ference that Mr. Vanc him this when they r hour this afternoon. Carter said this wa Other U.S. officials sa Nkomo must have mis Mr. Vance.

The spokesmen for t retaries said they we agreement on the po reached in Rhodesia" next steps to be taker

"They will now consu parties concerned an nouncement on the will be made early n the joint statement sa

Belgian Talks B On 4-Party Coal

BRUSSELS, May 6—Belgian Premier Le mans said today that negotiations have start formation of a four-pa tion government, incl own Social Christian Socialists, the Flemish ist Volksunie and the speaking Democratic F

Since the general el April 17, Mr. Tinden been seeking a broad-ba tion to provide the lower-house majority alter the country's Co

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Airliner to Paris

Croatians Found Guilty . of 1976 Air Hijacking

K, May 6 (AP).— ct Court jury last four Croatian ter- y of air-piracy nnection with the 76, hijacking of a hat was diverted to Paris.

defendants—Zvonko his U.S.-born wife, were found guilty involving a death. City policeman was bomb planted by exploded in a Grand Central sub- here.

tion has not asked penalty. The jury ir guilty last night ting since Tuesday on the charges of air piracy and conspiracy to commit air piracy.

Busic and his wife, who also were convicted of air piracy in which no death was involved, and conspiracy, face mandatory life sentences.

The two other defendants, Petar Matovic, 31, and Frane Pesut, 25, were convicted of air piracy in which no death was involved and conspiracy. They face sentences of 20 years to life.

During the trial, Busic took full responsibility for planning the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines flight from New York's Kennedy Airport to Chicago and diverting it across the Atlantic to publicize demands for Croatian independence.

The terrorists forced the pilot of the plane to fly to Montreal; Gander, Newfoundland; Keflavik, Iceland, and finally Paris, where the four were taken into custody.

Before their surrender, the hijackers won wide publicity for the cause of Croatian separation from Yugoslavia. Four major U.S. newspapers, on the hijackers' orders, published lengthy statements by the group and propaganda leaflets were scattered from planes over five cities—New York Montreal, Chicago, London and Paris.

Police officer Brian Murray, 27, was killed when the bomb went off while he was assisting in disarming it.

U.S. Attorney David Trager said he hoped the trial would "stand as a symbol of the determination of the United States to vigorously prosecute those who hijack airplanes and endanger the lives of innocent people."

... Wants ... Buy Arms

'ON, May 6 (AP).— tary Harold Brown the United States ore military hard- pe under a "two- policy on defense

closer cooperation ation in the NATO Brown told a news it "the overwhelm- ance of U.S. arms t should give way percentage of U.S. ases in Europe."

said, "there should sing of European- pment for produc- nited States."

said he was not at the "two lanes ay street would be the NATO nations as much as the

e said. "There are the Europeans have n the past, better e, perhaps."

ation on Tank

rea in which the s has tried to move ardization of equip- n in development of attle tank for the s and West Ger-

the two countries not to build exactly e of tank for both have agreed to work that would contain nmon parts as pos- interests of battle- cy, ease of resupply ance.

ward his trip to Eu- NATO defense min- out 10 days, Mr. ed the importance the alliance's con- ces facing the Rus- saw Pact military

also said there is ood chance" of a Soviet agreement on lear arms limitation ut the probability of ng pact by then is

we should not feel to come up with a l every time the s at a U.S. package.

...llects ...eleases ...Trawler

May 6 (AP).—The r Taras Shevchenko ing in the North At- for the first time s seized more than ago for violating U.S.

ot trawler was allow- nt of Boston Harbor after the Russians' d $240,000 in fines st the ship.

which was the first e United States for thin the new 200-mile t, was scheduled to ng off New England ning to the Soviet

e trawler's catch, 382 of frozen fish, was into the ship yester-

y, the captain of the ded guilty in U.S. Dis- to violating the per- lowed him to fish in He was fined $10,000 a suspended prison

...ould Bar ...ity for SST

RK, May 6 (UPI).— uthority of New York Jersey said yesterday ngton should assume possible damage suits al judge allows the ich Concorde to land Kennedy International

Ronan, the authority's also told reporters be- te legislative hearing ave not been satisfied that the supersonic neets the agency's noise landing at the airport. added, the authority s still evaluating the lat- procedures advanced Airways and Air o operate the plane.



Associated Press.

ENERGY SAVER—Rep. Austin Murphy, D-Pa., riding his bicycle through Washington traffic in rain this week en route to the White House for an energy meeting with President Carter. He wasn't late.

Study Says Stress May Add To Sensitivity From Caffeine

By Lois Timnick

TORONTO, May 6.—If your nerves are a little frazzled, trying to relax with a cup of coffee may be the worst thing you can do, according to a Michigan study of caffeine intake among psychiatric patients.

The more coffee, tea, cola drinks and caffeine-containing medications taken by the patients, the more likely they were to report symptoms of anxiety and depression. They also increased their use of alcohol, cigarettes, tranquilizers and sedatives.

Elevated anxiety was not surprising, given the fact that caffeine stimulates the central nervous system and increases the output of chemicals that transmit nerve impulses.

But Dr. John Greden of the University of Michigan Medical Center told psychiatrists at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association this week that stress may make the difference in a person's caffeine sensitivity.

Studies of unemployed auto workers, for example, have linked coffee drinking under strain with increases in certain neuro transmitters and psychiatric patients are certainly under strain.

So Dr. Greden theorizes that consuming caffeine "at stressful times could accentuate—perhaps to a critical point—a neuro transmitter response cycle which enhances already developing clinical symptoms."

To avoid "caffeinism," Dr. Greden suggested that his colleagues exclude coffee from psychiatric treatment routines—for example, using it to reduce drowsiness from medications.

Dr. Greden's study involved 83 psychiatric patients. They were questioned about their caffeine consumption before hospitalization, attitudes, self-noted effects, smoking and drinking habits, anxiety, headaches, sleep disturbances and other psychiatric problems and rated on several psychiatric scales.

Twenty-two per cent were classified as high consumers (more than 750 milligrams of caffeine a day), 42 per cent as moderate (between 250 and 750), and 36 per cent as low (under 250). An average cup of American coffee contains about 100 milligrams of caffeine; tea, between 50 and 75.

Many of those who consumed high quantities of coffee reported tiring quickly, feeling nervous, anxious, tense and upset. Fewer reported feeling happy or rested.

Coffee did not seem to keep them awake, however, either because they had developed a tolerance for it or simply had a different metabolism.

Although more study is needed, he said, already "a subtle profile is emerging to suggest that clinically significant caffeinism may exist among a large number of individuals with psychiatric problems."

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Senate Unit Votes To Make VOA Independent

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—A Senate subcommittee has approved a proposal that the Voice of America be separated from the U.S. Information Agency and be given independent status.

The Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on International Operations adopted the proposal by Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., as an amendment to the annual State Department authorization bill.

The amendment, to be considered later by the full Foreign Relations Committee, would require President Carter to submit a reorganization plan to Congress by Sept. 30.

The plan would include provisions for increased transmission facilities and broadcast in more languages to enable the proposed independent Voice of America to reach larger audiences abroad.

Also, the amendment directs that cultural activities of the USIA and the State Department, including exchange-of-persons programs, be combined in a single agency and that the State Department be given exclusive responsibility for explaining and advocating U.S. foreign policy abroad.

Senate Approves Prison, Fines for Foreign Payoffs

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The Senate approved legislation yesterday that would establish five-year jail terms and $10,000 fines for corporate officers who bribe officials of foreign governments.

The bill follows disclosures that more than 300 U.S. companies paid hundreds of millions of dollars to enhance overseas sales of their products. The revelations have resulted in political scandals in other countries, among them Japan, the Netherlands and Italy.

The bill would set maximum fines of $500,000 for corporations. It would require persons who own more than 5 per cent of the stock of a U.S. company to give the Securities and Exchange Commission information concerning their citizenship, place of residence and details of ownership.

While U.S. law cannot be enforced in countries where bribes are paid, the legislation would seek to identify payoffs. The measure would require U.S. corporations to report all foreign transactions to the SEC and would make false reporting illegal.

Court Upholds Arrest of 1,400 In N.H. Protest

CONCORD, N. H., May 6 (UPI).—The New Hampshire Supreme Court today upheld a lower court ruling denying a motion to free an estimated 1,400 anti-nuclear demonstrators pending their trials for criminal trespass.

The demonstrators were arrested last weekend for illegally occupying the construction site of the Seabrook nuclear power plant.

In a brief memorandum, the court said persons accused of misdemeanors were entitled to release without bail if they could satisfy a court that their release would not jeopardize themselves nor the public.

Seventeen of the demonstrators yesterday were convicted in U.S. District Court of criminal trespass. They were sentenced to 15 days at hard labor at the county jail and given a suspended $100 fine. Bail was set at $500.

All but one demonstrator sentenced in court refused to pay the fine and said they would appeal to Superior Court.

Drought Termed Worst in History For California

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The U.S. Geological Survey today declared the drought in California the worst in the state's history.

Scientists said that streamflow and runoff are now less than in 1924, the previous worst year.

Overall drought conditions across the country, however, improved somewhat last month, although the flow of water in streams and rivers remained deficient in much of the country. Record low levels of underground water, feeding wells and springs, were reported in several states.

Storage in major reservoirs in northern California was about 53 per cent below average. Groundwater levels were below normal in selected wells in southern California, and more wells were reported going dry in the Santa Clara Valley south of San Jose.

Senate Votes Bill On Arab Boycott

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The Senate and House now must reconcile their separate versions of legislation aimed at curbing participation by U.S. firms in the Arab trade boycott against Israel.

By a vote of 90 to 1 yesterday, the Senate approved a compromise anti-boycott bill balanced between the goals of the business and Jewish communities in the United States.

The House passed a similar bill on April 20 without the compromise language and with broader exemptions for U.S. firms from the anti-boycott provisions. No date has been set yet for a House-Senate conference.

Old-Tire Dump Is Converted By Energy Needs to Bonanza

ANDOVER, Minn., May 6 (AP).—Cecil Heidelberger has a backyard full of tires—between 8 million and 12 million of them. He has not counted yet.

Mr. Heidelberger, who has been in the used-tire business for 30 years, says he has always known that someday somebody would want those tires.

And now that mass of rubber, up to 40 feet high, covering 10 acres behind his ranch and trading post, may make him a millionaire.

An Oklahoma City man has offered Mr. Heidelberger about 39 cents each for the car tires and up to $5 for the bigger ones. He will set up a huge tire-shredding machine on Mr. Heidelberger's land to recycle the rubber.

Used for Fuel

"We dispose of these tires for fuel," said Teddy Bivens, who runs a tire salvage business and claims to have cleaned up Oklahoma's used tires singlehandedly. "Everybody's got [energy] problems—the whole country. There's more fire in the tires than in coal. It helps the coal burn better."

A tire-sorting crew from Oklahoma City arrived earlier this week and Mr. Bivens was expected any day now to begin separating the tires into five grades, Mr. Heidelberger said.

The tire-shredding machine, built in 1920, is being dismantled and will be shipped to Minnesota on three railroad flatcars.

"It'll take another month to reassemble the machine here, so it will probably be the last of July before we start shredding," Mr. Heidelberger said.

Memories of 1940

"I knew what rubber meant in 1940," he said. "I used to sell it back then. But I waited and knew, once we got a market going, we could recycle every used tire there is."

Tire dealers pay Mr. Heidelberger to dump their used tires on his land and he gets between three and four truckloads a day.

"We'll always have tires here," he said. "They keep coming in all the time. After we get so we need tires, we'll be buying them instead of charging to dump them.

"I think at the rate the tires are coming in, this will be a lifetime job."

Mental Health of Big-City Dwellers Receives Boost From Sociologist

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Residents of big cities, including New York, appear to be mentally healthier than their counterparts in small towns and rural areas, a Columbia University psychiatric sociologist has found in an interpretation of several sources of new evidence.

His interpretations also suggest that the mental health of New Yorkers today is substantially better than it was 20 years ago.

"At minimum," the researcher told the American Psychiatric Association's annual meeting in Toronto, "the data stand in total refutation of the prejudgment, continuously pressed since the 18th century, that urban mental health is on a one-way slide downward."

The findings and interpretations were presented by Dr. Leo Srole, director of the Midtown Manhattan Study, which in 1963 produced a landmark report on the psychiatric health of New York City. That report, based on interviews with 1,660 residents of Manhattan's East Side, rich and poor, found that 23 per cent of those interviewed were in need of psychiatric treatment. Ninety-nine per cent of the 175,000 persons living in the survey area were white.

Urban Jungle

At that time, comments ranged from disbelief that the proportion could be so large to belief that New York City was the epitome of the urban jungle. Since then, the figure has been accepted as reasonable, not only for New York but also for other cities. It has also been used as evidence by such writers as Erich Fromm that the urban community is a "sick society."

Dr. Srole called the anti-urban bias of many social commentators and politicians an "undocumented indictment."

On the basis of new evidence uncovered in the continuing study, Dr. Srole is now asserting that, however sick the city appeared to be then, it now appears that small towns and rural areas are even sicker. Or, in the more positive vein that Dr. Srole emphasized in a telephone interview from Toronto, the big city may be a healthier accommodation to the human condition than the small town.

"We've got to realize that urban life does an awful lot of good through the cultural and other resources it provides and that many people thrive on," Dr. Srole said.

Rating of Symptoms

The researcher offered several pieces of evidence to support his assertion. Among them was a body of unpublished data collected 15 years ago by the National Center for Health Statistics, a federal agency. It includes a rating of symptoms of psychological distress categorized by the size of the locality in which the person lived. The study was done on 6,700 persons nationwide who were examined and questioned in mobile clinics.

The study found those who lived in rural areas and in cities with populations of fewer than 50,000 had symptom scores that were nearly 28 per cent higher than those who lived in cities of more than 50,000.

The scores were based on 12 symptoms that people reported having experienced, such as sleeping difficulties, the feeling that "everyone is against me," that "worries get me down physically" and feelings that a nervous breakdown is imminent.

Another body of evidence came from a comparison of the midtown Manhattan data with a similar survey made in rural Stirling County in Nova Scotia. In Stirling County, people live at an average density of 20 per square mile; in Manhattan, the density is 75,000.

After drawing subsamples from each group that matched demographically, Dr. Srole compared the mental-health scores and found that they "offer no support whatsoever to the antique presupposition of the superiority of rural mental health. On the contrary, Stirling's estimated mental-morbidity rate is higher than midtown's by a wide and highly significant statistical margin."

20 Years Later

Evidence that the mental health of the city has improved with time came from reinterviewing as many of the original midtown Manhattan sample as could be reached. Of the 1,660 original persons, 695 were interviewed in 1974, exactly 20 years after the first interviews. Forty-four per cent still lived in Manhattan and 17 per cent were in the other four New York City boroughs.

Dr. Srole then compared the mental-health ratings of those in their 40s now with those who were in their 40s 20 years ago and found that the proportion in need of psychiatric help had dropped by half. A similar decline was measured in comparing the generations in their 50s now and 20 years ago.

Dr. Srole said that this apparent improvement should not be attributed to anything that has changed since 1954 but to changes that took place earlier in the century, when the interview subjects were in their formative years. He said that these included general improvements in social and economic conditions. Also important, he said, were parental influences shaped by the era in which the parents grew up.

Details of Dr. Srole's findings are to be published next month in a revised and expanded edition of "Mental Health in the Metropolis," the monograph in which the original midtown Manhattan study was reported.

Rev. Moon, Aides Arrested at N.Y. College Campus

BARRYTOWN, N.Y., May 6 (AP).—The Rev. Sun Myung Moon, leader of the controversial Unification Church, was arrested here yesterday on charges of trespassing on the campus of a small, Episcopalian-affiliated college.

Mr. Moon, 57, and 10 of his followers told authorities they were sightseeing at Bard College about 100 miles north of New York City. Campus police said their attention was drawn to the group because their behavior was "inappropriate" and their responses to questions "needlessly evasive."

College President Leon Botstein, who confirmed that Bard would press charges, said he had been told that some of the "Moonies" had walkie-talkies with them. He would not elaborate.

He said that Bard had warned Mr. Moon and his sect three years ago that they would be subject to a trespassing charge if they came on the campus uninvited. Until now, Mr. Botstein said, Bard has had no incidents related to the Unification Church, which operates a seminary nearby.

Istanbul Hotel Bombed

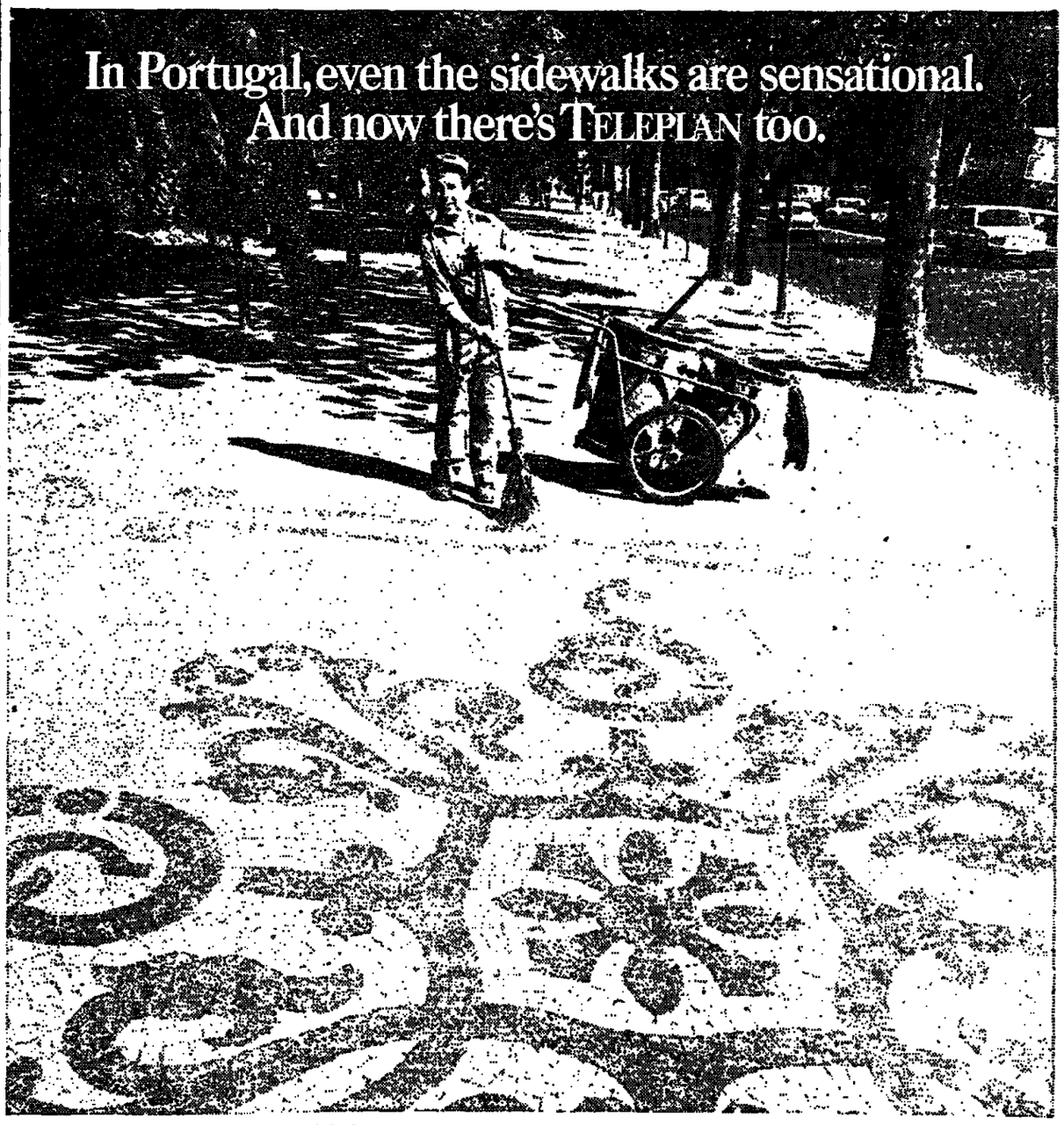
ISTANBUL, May 6 (AP).—An explosive device went off last night, shaking the newly built Intercontinental Hotel and causing damage but not injuries, police said today.

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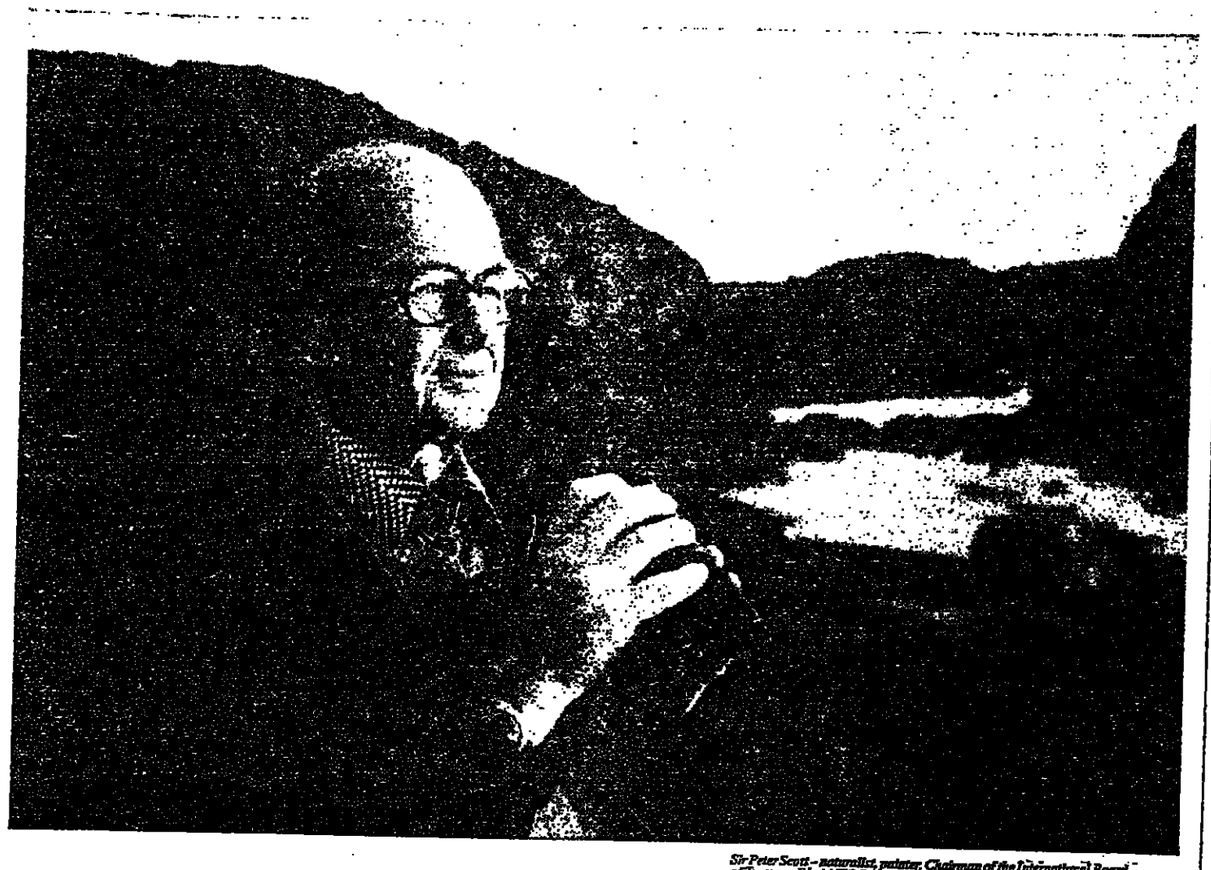
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OGILVY & MATHER

Political Opposition 'Neutralized'

Chile Regime Feels More Confident

By Jonathan Kandell

SANTIAGO, May 6 (NYT).—After 3 1/2 years of political repression and economic austerity, the rightist military government, led by President Augusto Pinochet, appears confident that the Chilean economy is slowly recovering and that political opposition at home and abroad has been neutralized.

The days of wholesale terror—the mass arrests, indiscriminate use of torture, summary executions and frequent disappearances that followed the 1973 coup against the late Marxist President Salvador Allende—have been over for many months. But the vivid memory of those excesses and the use of more sophisticated techniques of repression continue to intimidate potential dissidents.

Government officials feel that a sense of fatigue has set in among their critics abroad. Not even the human rights initiatives by the Carter administration have shaken ranking Chilean officials, who believe they have found ample political support among other Latin American military regimes.

Completely Mistaken

The United States "should reexamine its strategy and policy toward Latin America," asserted a member of the Chilean junta, Gen. Gustavo Leigh of the air force, upon returning from a trip to Argentina a few days ago. "When they see that they are completely mistaken, when they see that they are beginning to lose their markets here and that their friends are becoming adversaries, then they will have to think things over with greater caution."

Although Gen. Leigh has been more strident than his military colleagues elsewhere on the continent, similar statements have been made in recent weeks by officials in Brazil, Uruguay and Argentina—other nations that have rejected U.S. aid rather than face pressure on the issues of human rights and political liberalization.

The Chileans, until recently viewed as virtual pariahs, even by many Latin American nations, have taken advantage of the new regional mood of disaffection with the United States to break out of their isolation. Gen. Pinochet and other ranking officials have expressed confidence that they can continue to resist foreign economic pressure to change policy.

Because of Chile's conspicuous violations of human rights, a number of Western European creditor nations have refused to renegotiate its foreign debt, forcing it to triple annual debt-service payments; it will have to pay about $1 billion a year until 1980—an amount equal to 10 per cent of its annual gross national product. On the other hand, the stringent economic measures have yielded a trade surplus and have raised the country's credit rating enough to attract a growing flow of bank loans from abroad.

The imprisonment of political suspects has continued to decline in recent months. Roman Catholic Church sources estimate that there are fewer than 600 political prisoners, several thousand persons having been released during the last year. While more than 900 are still missing, most of them believed to have been secretly executed by the security police, there have been no disappearances, according to the church sources, since the beginning of the year.

Selective Repression

Repression has become more selective. The main political police force, known as the DINA, sends its agents to visit families of those who have disappeared in an effort to get them to retract charges on behalf of the missing. In most cases, it appears, no violence is used, although the families feel intimidated in view of the DINA's reputation.

The political police are not reluctant to use harsher methods against political suspects or potential informers. Earlier this month, Juan Eduardo Berrios, a trade union official, requested a writ of habeas corpus from the Santiago Court of Appeals to protect him from security policemen who, he said, had tortured him and threatened his family.

According to Mr. Berrios, agents dragged him into a car, handcuffed him, taped his eyes and drove him to an undetermined location. "Once we entered the building, the interrogation began," he continued. "It lasted all day and included the use of illegal punishment, consisting of repeated punches and kicks all over my body, except my face, and the application of electric current after I had been stripped naked."

He said that he was released the same night and dropped off near his home but "under the obligation to present myself during the following days before my captors to give them answers to specific queries they had given me in writing." He added that the questions concerned "information that the security forces suppose that I can discover because I am a labor leader." He asserted that the security officials warned him not to complain or refuse their requests or they would take reprisals against his family and friends.

Potential Dissidents

"These episodes are to intimidate potentially dissident groups," a human rights lawyer commented. "The DINA is no longer interested in mass arrests and disappearances that would be too controversial. They can get their message across to labor unions, concerned church officials and others by picking up a relatively few selected people whom they hold and mistreat for a few hours."

Labor union activity continues to be strictly curtailed, with strikes and bargaining over wages prohibited. There are no press freedoms except for publications openly favorable to the government. Last month, Gen. Pinochet banned the Christian Democrats, a moderate center-left party that won a third or more of the electorate in the past and which had been viewed as the group likeliest to lead a transition back to democratic politics.

According to the President, who apparently has no serious rivals, Chile will eventually move toward a political system that he describes as authoritarian democracy.

Political developments run a distant second among the concerns of officials and most Chileans, whose main worry is

North Koreans Reject UN Talks

SEOUL, May 6 (UPI).—North Korea turned down a United Nations Command proposal to hold a meeting of the Korean Military Armistice Commission today to discuss Tuesday's border incident in which a South Korean Army soldier was shot to death and another wounded, a UN Command spokesman said today.

The spokesman said North Korea still wanted to hold the meeting at Panmunjom Monday.

The UN Command originally sought the meeting for yesterday but North Korea wanted it to be Monday. The UN Command, arguing that the incident was "too serious to delay discussion until Monday," yesterday proposed to convene the meeting today.

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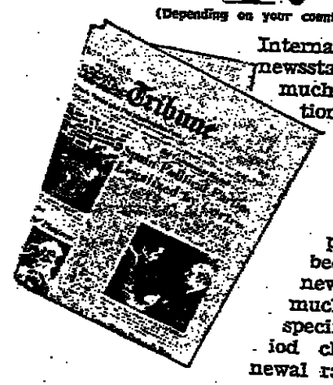
SENIOR EXECUTIVE JOB GUIDE

Published at the end of the week, this is a compilation of senior level job opportunities from selected publications. Senior level jobs published by the International Herald Tribune through Tuesday automatically appear in this feature. To place an advertisement in "INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE OPPORTUNITIES," contact our office in your country (listed on back page). Any questions or comments concerning this feature can be directed to Mr. John Shelby in the Paris office.

JOB TITLE	SALARY	EMPLOYER	JOB LOCAT.	SOME OF THE QUALIFICATIONS	CANDIDATES SHOULD MAKE CONTACT WITH	ADVERT. SOURCE
Auditors (Int'l)		Levi Strauss & Co.	San Francisco + 80% travel	3+ yrs. responsible audit exp. in public accounting; Eng., Fr. or Ger.; C.P.A., M.B.A.	Levi Strauss & Co., Two Embarcadero Center, San Francisco, Ca. 94106.	Wall Street Journal 27-4-77
Manager Financial Operations	F.F.100.000 or more	U.S. Co. for its rapidly expanding French co.	Near Paris	Min 3 yrs. industrial or commercial accounting exp.	Adversell, Mr. G. Debrabandere. 22 Ave. de la Chasse, 1040 Brussels. or ph.: Mrs. Momin, 512.48.56, Brussels.	Le Monde 28-4-77
Finance & Adminis. Manager	c. £20,000 + job security	UK based worldwide manufacturing group	Northern Nigeria	Qual. Accountant; 35-45 yrs.; extensive indust. exp. incl. control of capital expenditure.	Ref. 0416/F.T., Reed Executive, 55-56 St. Martin's Lane, London WC2N4EA. Tel.: 01-836 1702.	Financial Times 28-4-77
Managmt. Accountant	From £15,000 tax free + £10,000 bonus	Major U.S. Co., distributing industrial equipment.	Saudi Arabia	25-30 yrs.; single; be recently qualified accountants.	David Hogg, ref. I/1508. EMA. 88-89 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LR. tel.: 01-242 7773.	Financial Times 28-4-77
Financial Manager Designate	£22.500 tax free + car + bonus	Major U.S. Co., distributing industrial equipment.	Saudi Arabia	29-40 yrs.; qual. accountants of highest quality; may be in the profession or industry.	David Hogg, ref. I/1507, EMA. 88-89 High Holborn, London WC1V 6LR. tel.: 01-242 7773.	Financial Times 28-4-77
General Manager	£20,000 +	Nigerian Brewery.	Nigeria	40-45 yrs.; several yrs. senior mngt. exp.; chartered accnts.	The Secretary, Allied Breweries Ltd., Allied House, 156 St. John Str., London EC1P 1AR.	Financial Times 29-4-77
Int'l Production Manager	£15,000	Outstanding successful British co.	Assumed U.K.	35-45 yrs.; record of achievement in int'l manufacturing operations.	A. Longland. Tyzack & Partners Ltd., 19 Hallam St., London W1N 6DJ.	Financial Times 29-4-77
Financial Controller	c. £18,000	Aluminium extrusion & fabrication.	Saudi Arabia	Exp. financial manager; qualified accountants; 30-40 yrs.	Ref. ME795, E.J. Robins, Coopers & Lybrand Ass. Ltd., Noble St., London EC2V 7DQ.	Economist 30-4-77
Marketing Manager	c. £18,000	Aluminium extrusion & fabrication.	Saudi Arabia	From 28 yrs.; field selling & construction industry exp.; work overseas exp.	Ref. ME 789, E.J. Robins, Coopers & Lybrand Ass. Ltd., Noble St., London EC2V 7DQ.	Economist 30-4-77
European Manager	Compensation negotiable	Reliability, Inc. (U.S. Manufacturer of semi-conductor or Burn-In Equip.)	Munich or Brussels	Prior exp. selling test equip. or service to leading semi-conductor manfrs. & users; Fr.,Ger.,Eng.	Carl Reesby, Reliability Inc., P.O. Box 37,409, Houston, Texas 77036.	I.H.T. 3-5-77
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هكذا من الأصل

ntal Change Under Desai

s Old Democratic Ways l Problems—Returning

By William Borders

I, May 6 (NYT).— nore than a month, ernment of Prime arji Desai has pro- amental change in India.

and quickly, by l by official decla- esai and his minis- stituting the basic stitutions that In- government dis- ng the last two

getting back to used to be," said a ofessor, who had and reserved dur- onths of the emer- "We are seeing d aspects of the old rld's biggest democ-

few weeks, the gov- moved to restore the of the press, the t the civil service the "clouds of fear" d referred to short- ing office in March.

'olitics Again

cs are also getting ay they used to be. esai dissolved nine ntrolled state legis- eekend, in the ex- at new elections s party an edge at vel, he reminded mirers of the fancy ork for which Mrs. noted.

ugly things are get- what they used to ! order, too, as the ment finds that Gandhi's emergency much more difficult ggling, black mar- es and social pro-

hi's best neighbor- most foreigners live, again illegally sell- priced bootleg im- d all but disappear- authoritarian rule erican spaghetti for bby's beef hash for pbell's chicken soup

d students have re- t-ins and strikes, for ould have been jail- ths ago. At the level, so-called black eclared profit — is into the economy. e be an emergency *o behave in a din-* ner?" Mr. Desai ask- "Lifting of the oes not confer any nti-social conduct or om severe punish-

Stalking Land'

o an audience that e high government aid: "Fear has been land and it is every- ppealed to them to fear from all sec- and private. promise to give top minating press con- Desai government ust five days a bill censorship law that government had ear. And it brought l immunity, abolish- for news accounts of debate.

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th India granted some of the 7 for- ondents, 2 Britons cans, who had been Irs. Gandhi's govern- l that anyone would o come here to write country, even those ported with orders urn."

e objections of some rters, Mr. Desai in- here will be no of- iveness toward Mrs. her inner circle.

ree official commis- ing set up to look nts of excesses, mal- l abuse of authority" mergency period, to hat "those who are escape punishment." antime, the govern- pounded the pass- ee of the central he old government: i's 30-year-old son, Sanjay, the defense minister, Bansi Lal, and the information minister, V.R. Shukla.

Many people in India expect to see at least Mr. Gandhi criminally prosecuted, probably on charges concerning his extensive business dealings which are now under rigorous scrutiny by the official commissions as well as by the press.

More than anyone else, Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Shukla and Mr. Lal were identified with the excesses of the authoritarian period that began with the emergency declaration of June, 1975, and ended in January, when Mrs. Gandhi called the parliamentary election in which her Congress Party was defeated.

'Painful Politicization'

During those 19 months, there occurred what a new Cabinet minister called "this painful politicization of our institutions of government."

The government says it will reverse that process. "We will rebuild our institutions and insure that they are never again quite so vulnerable to subversion for partisan ends," Mr. Desai said last month.

Last year India's lawyers became increasingly unhappy about what they saw as the political threat to the country's long-cherished legal system, which many people consider its most important British legacy.

Six months ago a prominent lawyer said sadly, "To any young man who asks me, I would say that he is a fool to become a lawyer in the India of today." That same lawyer is vastly encouraged by the new government's moves to undo what he considers the damage of the Gandhi years.

Gokhale Criticized

Meanwhile, the former law minister, H. R. Gokhale, is being criticized by many lawyers for his role in the enactment of ordinances and constitutional amendments favorable to Mrs. Gandhi.

Some lawyers are urging official action against Mr. Gokhale. The government so far has moved to repeal some of the changes he engineered, including legislation permitting a ban on "anti-national activities" and a provision for a special tribunal to hear election cases involving the prime minister—such as the case challenging Mrs. Gandhi's 1971 election that ultimately led to the imposition of the emergency.

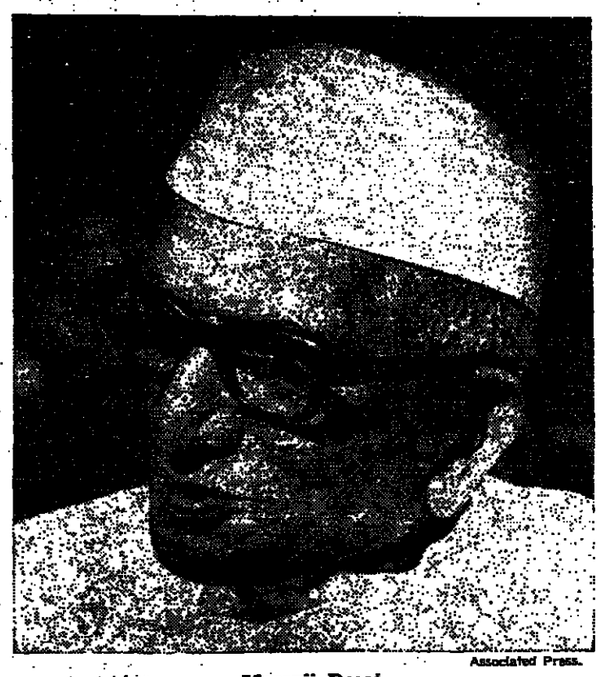
The law minister was also responsible for the suspension of habeas corpus under the state of emergency, a move that led to the imprisonment of thousands of persons for minor offenses without trial. Habeas corpus was reinstituted automatically when the state of emergency ended.

But it was also a boon to smugglers, black marketeers and minor law-breakers. In the days when people were arrested and jailed for sneaking onto the trains without paying, the number of "ticketless travelers" declined. But now it is increasing again on some lines.

Another practice that is coming back is the Gherao, a sit-in demonstration in which the official who is the target of the protest is prevented from leaving his office, even for food or water.

The government is trying to keep society in line by persuasion. Mr. Desai, charging that the hoarding of essential commodities had forced prices to rise, appealed to traders and wholesalers "to play fair with the community and not exploit it for selfish purpose."

But beyond the new laws and the high-sounding speeches, many Indians consider that the most important accomplishment of the Desai government is the change in the world's perception of their country. India, they say, used to be widely regarded as a noble experiment in democracy, then as just another Asian dictatorship, and now, once again, as a democracy.



Associated Press.

Morarji Desai

Honoring Freud And His Dreams

VIENNA, May 6 (NYT).— Nearly 77 years ago an assistant professor of neurology with only a handful of students and followers wrote to a friend that he doubted that one day a marble tablet would be put up at a building on the edge of the Vienna Woods proclaiming: "In this house, on July 24, 1895, the secret of dreams was revealed to Dr. Sigm. Freud."

The chances that there would ever be such a memorial "up to now are slim," Sigmund Freud remarked in the letter to Wilhelm Fliess, dated June 12, 1900.

Today just such a tablet carrying the exact words written by the founder of psychoanalysis in 1900 was solemnly unveiled at the Restaurant Bellevue in the hillside on the northwestern outskirts of Vienna.

It is a place where Freud *did much of the thinking and* self-analysis that went into his work "The Interpretation of Dreams."

Anna Freud, his daughter, came from London for the occasion.

2 U.S. Airmen Jailed In Greek Flag Incident

IRAKLION, Crete, May 6 (AP). —Two U.S. airmen serving at a U.S. air base on this island were sentenced to two years in prison each yesterday on charges of vandalism and of insulting the Greek flag.

Roger Gonzales, 21, of San Antonio, Texas, and Elicio Ramos, 23, of Harleden, Texas, were given the right to a retrial but were jailed pending the new trial. The two men admitted taking down 11 Greek flags from shops and public buildings March 25 during Greek independence celebrations.

Mrs. Gandhi's Candidate Wins Top Post in Congress Party

NEW DELHI, May 6 (NYT). —The defeated Congress party today overwhelmingly elected Indira Gandhi's candidate as its new president, demonstrating the former prime minister's continued influence in party affairs.

At its first national convention since the March elections swept the party out of power, several hundred Congress leaders voted by a ratio of nearly 2 to 1 in favor of K. Brahmananda Reddy, 67, a former home minister, whose candidacy Mrs. Gandhi had been promoting in behind-the-scenes negotiations.

One of Mr. Reddy's opponents, former Parliamentary Affairs Minister K. Raghu Ramaiah, said that today's vote "clearly shows that the party is still groaning under the same old discredited leadership."

The forces opposed to Mrs. Gandhi had been rallying around Siddhartha Shankar Ray, a former chief minister of West Bengal, arguing that since it was the Home Ministry that administered much of Mrs. Gandhi's state of emergency, it was wrong to select as the new party president the Cabinet minister who had enforced the emergency restrictions. Mr. Raghu Ramaiah, who resigned from the party in protest after the vote, put it this way:

"The people will not easily forget that Mr. Reddy was the home minister in charge of the emergency and, therefore, responsible for all the excesses committed under it."

In fact, it is common knowledge that it was not Mr. Reddy but his deputy, a close associate of the Gandhi family, Om Mehta, who really ran the ministry during the emergency, and most of the emergency's opprobrium attaches to him, not to Mr. Reddy.

Another factor in Mr. Reddy's election was that he comes from Andhra Pradesh, in southern India, the only region of the country in which the Congress party did well in the parliamentary elections.

It was the first time in nearly 30 years that there had been an open contest for the Congress party presidency.

Her success today, and the wide margin—the vote for the two major candidates was 317 and 160—by which she achieved it, provided encouragement to those within the Congress party who hope that Mrs. Gandhi will make a political comeback.

Last month she said that she was "out of politics just now" but she has not renounced further ambitions.

Mr. Reddy has had a long career in state politics. He was chief minister of Andhra Pradesh from 1964 to 1971. In the party post, he succeeds D.K. Barooah, who resigned soon after the election debacle.

Pakistan Troops Fire on Protest; 3 Die, 25 Injured

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, May 6 (Reuters).—Troops killed three demonstrators today in violent anti-government protests in several cities, reliable sources said.

At least 25 persons were injured in the demonstrations, called by opposition to observe "Martyrs' Day" to honor those who have died protesting the regime of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto.

Troops in Lahore, one of three cities under martial law, fired on demonstrators who defied a ban and staged a protest march.

Martial-law authorities said that two demonstrators were killed and nine injured. Sources said that one of the wounded died later in a hospital.

Violence also flared in Hyderabad, Sukkur and Lyallpur.

Moscow Bars Lawyer

LONDON, May 6 (Reuters).— Soviet authorities have refused British lawyer John MacDonald permission to visit Moscow on May 16 to help prepare the defense of Soviet dissident Yuri Orlov, a spokesman for the lawyer said.

Kahane Arrested For Defying Ban On Nablus Trip

JERUSALEM, May 6 (AP).— U.S.-born rabbi Meir Kahane, campaigning for parliament on a pledge to start a Jewish settlement in the Arab town of Nablus in the occupied West Bank, was arrested today when he set out from Jerusalem on the way to Nablus.

Israeli authorities had said they would block Mr. Kahane's trip, which West Bank Arabs see as a provocation. West Bank demonstrations earlier in the week, in which two Arabs were killed by Israeli soldiers, were in part protests against Mr. Kahane's call for a Jewish settlement in Nablus.

A military spokesman said that Mr. Kahane and 30 of his followers were arrested for "violating a military order which said they could not enter Ramallah."

When soldiers at a roadblock on the boundary between Jerusalem and Ramallah warned the group that it could not pass, *Mr. Kahane started through the* fields on foot and was arrested, the spokesman said.

Acting Prime Minister Shimon Peres said yesterday that Mr. Kahane had been banned from Nablus.

Prisoners Escape In Turin, Sardinia

TURIN, May 6 (UPI).—Fifteen inmates of a Turin prison for minors escaped today but police recaptured five of them. On Sardinia, three convicted thieves fled a penal colony.

The two incidents raised the number of allbreaks in Italy to 28 this year and the number of escapees to 105. Many have been recaptured or given themselves up. Police said about 60 prisoners tried to break out of the Ferrante Aporti minors' prison in the morning but were repulsed. Later in the day 15 succeeded in the break.

East German Flees

BERLIN, May 6 (AP).—An 18-year-old East German climbed over the Communist wall into West Berlin today to seek political asylum, police reported.

Egypt's Population Outraces Development

CAIRO, May 6 (NYT).—Egypt, its land resources nearly exhausted, will double its population of 38.5 milion within 30 years if it continues to grow at the same pace, the first complete census in 16 years indicates.

The census, conducted in November, found that Egypt's population grew at an average of 2.31 per cent from 1966, when a partial census was conducted, to last year. Although this is a drop from the 1960-66 average of 2.54 per cent, it is still far too high to avoid increasing poverty.

Egyptian and foreign economists consider the rapid increase the country's most serious problem. As quickly as gains are made in industrial or agricultural productivity, they are outstripped by the population, now growing by nearly a million a year.

Egypt is a vast country, 387,000 square miles, but only 3.5 per cent is inhabited; the rest is desert. In parts of Cairo, the new census shows, there are 250,000 inhabitants a square mile, one of the highest population densities in the world.

Out of Land

There are other developing countries with similar growth problems but Egypt, unlike most of them, has run out of arable land on which to expand.

Although the census, recently released to the public, indicates a small drop in population growth during the past 10 years, experts say it shows no clear trend.

The birth rate, which began dropping in 1964 and fell particularly after the defeat by Israel in 1967, has risen sharply in recent years, reflecting what was viewed here as a successful war with Israel in 1973. Most of the increase is in rural areas.

The census shows a major gain in functional literacy, from about a quarter of the population 10 years ago to nearly half last year. Still, only 25 per cent can read and write. Also, the illiteracy rate is highest among women, 71 per cent, for whom most birth-control programs are designed.

Gen. Gamal Askar, chief of the census agency, said in a recent interview that he believed birth-control programs would not be successful until the literacy rate greatly improved.

Program Not Working

Although Egypt has had a family-planning program since 1966, it has been unsuccessful, according to Prof. Saad Gadalla of the American University in Cairo. An expert in poulation growth, he said that only 3 per cent of women of child-bearing age in rural areas were using contraceptives. Birth-control pills are not readily available in many villages, Mr. Gadalla said, due to bureaucratic supply problems.

Also, it is not easy to sell the idea of limiting children to farmers who want all the help they can get to work their land. The average rural woman has 10 pregnancies, only eight of which produce live children and of these fewer than five live through early childhood.

Kreisky Visits Egypt

CAIRO, May 6 (Reuters).— Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky arrived here today on a 24-hour visit for talks on Middle East developments and improving Austrian-Egyptian relations.

But family-planning programs and the social unrest of recent years have combined, Mr. Gadalla believes, to give the rural family at least a feeling of ambivalence about large families. Although they may not consciously want to limit their families, he explained, they are beginning to realize that children are an increasing economic burden.

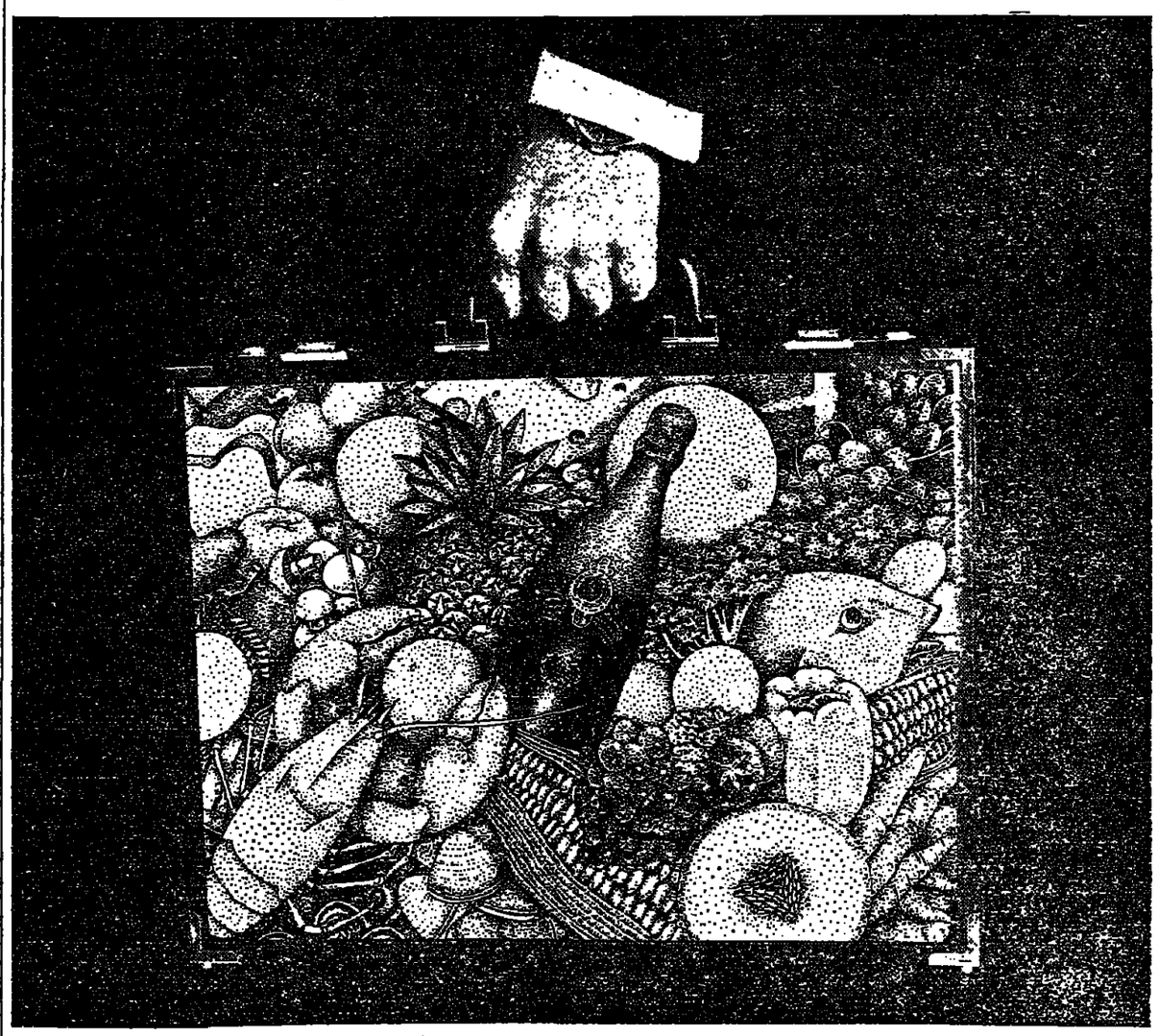
Also, his own research has shown that in one Nile delta village, as many as 30 per cent of the women will use contraceptives if they are made available at the home.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6—Saturday-Sunday, May 7-8, 1977 *

Trial of Nixon and America

The judge: He was not the chief justice, not a congressional committee chairman, not even an American. The moral magistrate of Richard Nixon's guilt was, finally, a British journalist who, like the defendant, stood to gain great profit from the trial. Still, despite advance fears of mushy deference, David Frost played his role boldly, even brilliantly. "Admit," he exhorted this epic figure. "Apologize!

The defendant: That Richard Nixon had been unseen for three years was startling in itself. For many of us, our entire adult lives can be calibrated by his six (or was it 60) crises. Think how long he has been an integer of politics—since before half the present population was born. How minutely, thus, we inspected the deepened seams on the mask of his face, and wondered whether he thought even a million dollars could compensate him for the self-degradation of each new (telltale?) fluff, fumble and evasion. How suspiciously we examined such tailored touches as a quotation that Nixon pointedly described to his interrogator as coming from "one of your British prime ministers." And yet, before it was over, the mask, for once, fell away. After declaring he would never grovel, Richard Nixon, in his own way, apologized: "I let down my friends. I let down the country. I let down our system of government."

The verdict: There can be none. The very nature of the trial stacked the deck in the defendant's favor. Who could follow all the confusing or forgotten detail of what was said (or meant) when? In this setting, even resolvable disputes over facts could not be resolved. The interviewer could not slam down a gavel and declare, "Overruled." The most he could do was to agree to disagree: one man's word against another. Truth was neutered.

It doesn't matter anymore. Indeed, to keep gnawing at the bone of Watergate guilt is foolishly distracting—as if arrogance, deceit and abuse of power began, or ended, with Nixon; as if convicting him now would somehow relieve us of responsibility for the future. What does matter is how the past three years have affected the other side of the screen. Are we now more practiced at self-righteousness and self-deception? What lasting furrows of wisdom has Watergate impressed onto the American brow?

Watergate exposed an enduring dilemma that explains a strength of the presidency but also says much about excess. It is summarized in the football credo popular with Nixon: "Winning isn't everything. It's the only thing." To become president requires calculation, single-mindedness and ferocity, qualities which can, abruptly, become far less admirable after an election, depending on the character of the man. Even if the electorate judges character wisely, not even the most upright president can wholly immunize himself against the compulsions of office.

The nation has, so far, responded to this dilemma with a tide of reform. The campaign finance law already has vastly lessened the impact of private money on our choice of presidents, and that benign result is likely soon to be extended to congressional elections. Congress has risen from its torpid acquiescence to the executive branch and now asserts itself generally, notably in overseeing intelligence activities and the federal budget. Both Congress and the executive are now fashioning new ethical codes, including extensive financial disclosure requirements for legislators and officials. The terms "executive privilege" and "national security" are no longer magic incantations that automatically paralyze inquiry.

Are such reforms adequate? Cynics already wonder whether they will not quickly degenerate into perfunctory piety. Some legislators seem resigned to enacting lifeless monuments to a fleeting national attention span. It will take years to find out: the ultimate Watergate trial lies ahead. It will test not our capacity to blame Nixon but our ability to monitor and adjust the checks and balances we profess to be precious—to understand the infectious imperatives of power. Just how infectious is evident not from what Nixon says now, but from a conversation with John Dean, in September, 1972, about his political "enemies":

"They are asking for it and they are going to get it. We have not used the power in this first four years, as you know. We have never used it. We have not used the [FBI] and we have not used the Justice Department, but things are going to change now. And they are either going to do it right or go."

Dean: "What an exciting prospect."

President: "Thanks, it has to be done."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S.-Vietnamese Ties

The early progress reported from Paris by the United States and Vietnam in their talks to normalize relations is satisfying indeed. Barely two years have passed since the wracking end of what most Americans now regard as a mistaken effort to shape the political evolution of Indochina. But there has been no substantial reason given since why Washington should not accept the Communist victory and proceed in its diplomacy from there.

On the contrary, there are substantial reasons to accept the Communist regime. It is in power. Now that the North, shredding the fiction of the South's independence, has swallowed the South, the government rules over some 45 million people who make up one of the strongest countries of the region. Certainly not out of guilt or obsequiousness, but out of the same realism that dictates ties with almost every other Communist government, the United States should deal with Vietnam.

For a while after its victory, Hanoi evidently felt it could squeeze "reparations"—in effect an admission of guilt—out of the United States. When it sobered up, talks became possible. The Vietnamese are, helpfully, taking further steps to provide information on men missing in action. It is almost certain that no person considered an MIA is still alive. But the quest for more information must go on. Crude intrusions, by the way, like the gratuitous no-aid-for-Vietnam resolution passed in the House the other evening, can only complicate the process.

The Nixon-Ford administration could not rise above its humiliation on the Vietnamese ground. Jimmy Carter is unburdened by similar personal or political hangups. He has dropped American objections to United Nations membership for Vietnam and pledged an early ending of the trade embargo. Vietnam's desperate need for access to the international economy, to advance reconstruction, assures Washington leverage to see that relations are restored on fair terms.

There is no bright new day dawning in official American-Vietnamese relations, although no doubt there will be intense and diverse emotional meanings in the official passage for many individual Americans and Vietnamese. The scars are too deep for it to be otherwise. There can be, however, mature acceptance of the mutual advantage in drawing as much as possible of the poison of the past and in arranging future cooperation where it is in the interest of both to do so.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Queen and the Thistle

"The Queen," declared Mrs. Winifred Ewing, as the Scottish Nationalist shockwaves began to subside, has grasped the thistle. It was not necessary, because the thistle was on her side." Constitutional historians will no doubt wrangle for years to come over the precise significance of these words, but insofar as they can be assessed without waiting for their sheaves of interpretation, they would seem to represent the voice of common sense. Whatever else Mrs. Ewing and her thistle may signify, they do not appear to amount to an outcry.

It was not, after all, as if the Queen, in her speech in Westminster Hall, came out shamelessly with a warning to the Scottish electorate against voting SNP (even if she had, she would have been a day too late for the local elections) . . . In essence it seems reasonably balanced, even innocuous. No one supposes that if the Scots eventually choose independence, they would want to do so with their minds sealed against any memory of the past benefits of union. And in any case, as some of their spokesmen frequently remind us, the story that they are set on separation is a nasty Unionist lie. What they want is some kind of Association of British States, in which Scotland can meet as a free and equal partner with the rest of the kingdom. That separates Parliament: but it does not (as Mrs. Ewing also more comprehensibly noted) necessarily separate the kingdom. "If the monarchy ended in Scotland," said the SNP leader, Mr. Stewart, in a comment on the speech, "it would not be of our choosing." The conceptual gap between his position and what the Queen said in Westminster Hall is hardly wide enough to justify howling outrage and mutterings about constitutional impropriety.

—*From the Guardian (London).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

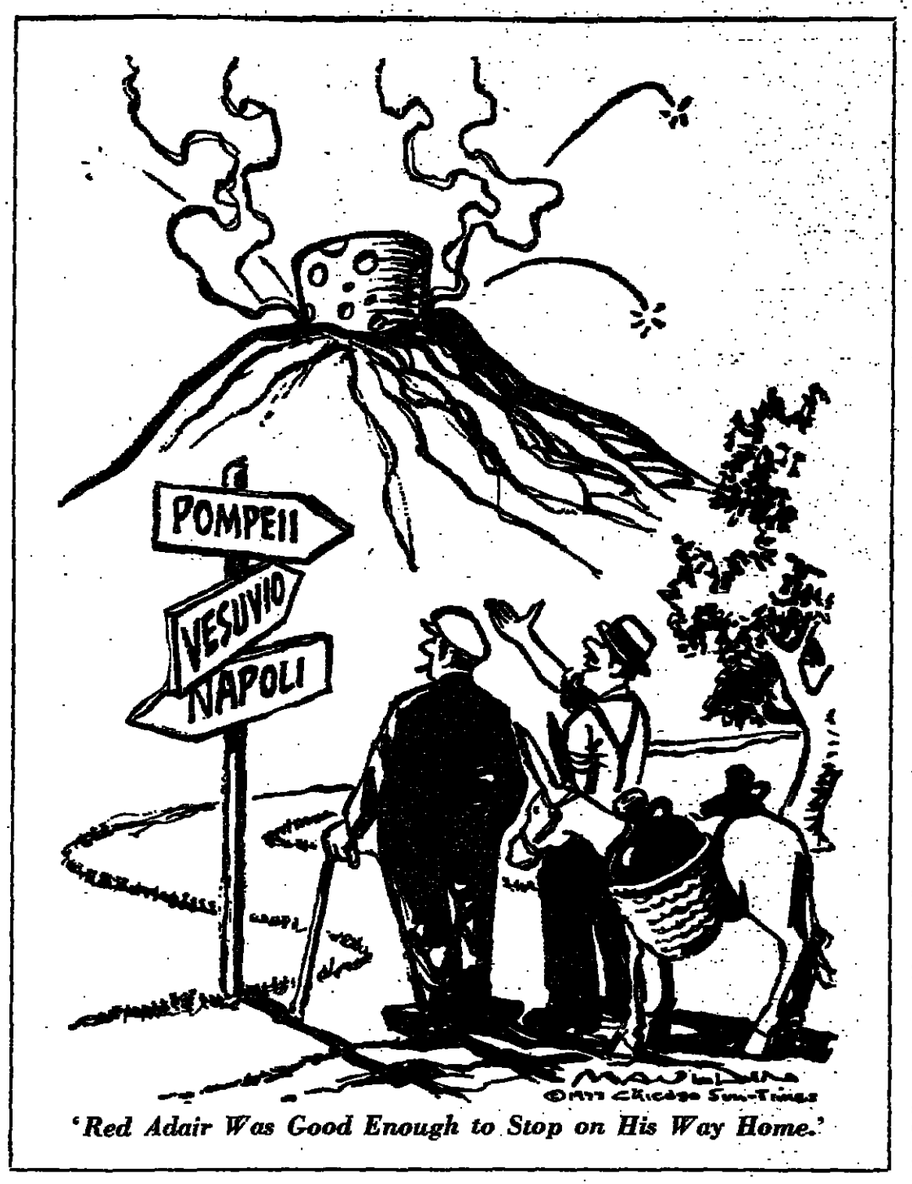
May 7, 1902

NEW YORK—The dispatches this morning record the deaths of three men who were prominent in their respective fields of war, the Church and literature. Rear-Admiral William T. Sampson was the Commander in Chief of the American fleet during the war with Spain; Archbishop Corrigan was a leading figure in the Church and a possible successor to the Pope of Rome; and Bret Harte, author of "The Luck of Roaring Camp" was the well-known "wild west" poet of the "Forty-Niners."

Fifty Years Ago

May 7, 1927

SHANGHAI—The collapse of the Chinese Communist Government at Hankow is now regarded as a certainty as the drive of Chiang Kai-shek's troops toward the seat of the Radical Government continues unchecked. Chiang is head of the anti-Communist Nationalist Government recently established at Nanking. Some of his troops are now only about 160 miles from Hankow and still forging ahead. Uncertainty and lack of funds are considered factors in the weakness of the Hankow Government.



'Red Adair Was Good Enough to Stop on His Way Home.'

Mondale Happy With Life as Veep

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The vice-presidency is supposed to be a nothing job. Everybody from Thomas Jefferson to Richard Nixon, which is quite a distance, has told us so. But mon Dieu! Mondale!—The new Veep is the happiest man in Washington.

His first 100 days have been a ball. His office in the White House isn't oval, but it's right next door, and getting a little curvy. He's in on everything and responsible for nothing. He has an old granny house with a government-supported tennis court and a yard as big as a golf course, rent-free. He even has a kitchen garden, which he attacks daily just to remember where he comes from.

Fritz Mondale is the lucky one—the handsome guy right out of the old Arrow collar ad who always seems to be turning up at just the right time, marrying the right girl, always being at the door by accident when somebody has to be appointed attorney general of Minnesota or appointed to the Senate of the United States.

Room at Top

Mondale can't quite realize what has happened to him in these last 100 days, and won't pretend that he's not surprised. His latest assignment is to oversee U.S. policy in Africa, which is a long way from his experience in Minnesota. His next trip this month is to Portugal, Spain, Austria, Yugoslavia and Britain, and it is clear that the President is serious about Mondale and faithful to his promise that there is room at the top for someone else.

Mondale is astonished not only by his luck but by his work. In the Senate, he says, he picked two or three serious problems to study—the CIA, welfare, day-care centers and the modern working family, or whatever—but the White House he observes has to deal with everything, everywhere and all the time.

Mondale is stunned by the torrent of issues pouring into the White House, and especially by the issues like welfare, or military arms control or the Middle East, or illegal aliens, which seem almost insoluble even with the best will and experience available to the President.

Court Consent

Mondale does not claim it, but on the basis of his long study of getting control of the FBI, the CIA and the other intelligence agencies of the government, he has made some progress.

In the next few days, the administration will come out with legislation that will insist that there will be no wiretapping or any other secret surveillance, even for national security reasons, without prior consent by the courts.

Also, the administration has agreed, on the insistence of Mondale among others, that there will be a private "intelligence oversight board" headed by experienced men like Tom Farmer as chairman, former Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee and former Gov. William Scranton of Pennsylvania, to keep the intelligence agencies of the government under control.

On Capitol Hill, President Carter has some serious problems. He has the respect but not the affection of the members of the House and Senate. He has no time for the amiable banter or story-telling small talk of the Congress.

What is more surprising in a man trained in the politics, manners and courtesy of the South, he has been surprisingly insensitive and even curt in dealing with the Republican opposition.

For example, the liberal Republicans like Mac Mathias of Maryland were not only helpful but may even have been decisive in putting over the confirmation of Paul Warnke as the President's arms control negotiator, but Carter had no personal word of thanks for their votes.

Accordingly, Mondale is an indispensable colleague to the President in this dicey and personal relationship with the elders and the new combative juniors of the Congress. They like Mondale. He is one of their own and, unlike Carter, he will take time to listen to them, try to understand their state and local political problems.

Fiercely Loyal

The Vice-President is fiercely loyal to Carter, and no wonder. He rejects the notion that Carter doesn't listen to dissent, but he retains his own independent views.

He seems to be a little worried that Carter is paying more attention to inflation than to unemployment, that he is moving too fast, putting too many deadlines before his Cabinet, and making more sudden headlines than considered policies, but the first 100 days, he insists, have been very good, not only for Carter but for himself.

In personal terms, Mondale can't quite believe it. Is that you, Fritz, he seems to be saying. Here in the White House? The kid from Afton, Minn., it can't be true. His pulse was racing on the day when Richard Nixon finally confessed, pleaded guilty, not to any crime but to having a tender heart, but Mondale is a different kind of Vice-President.

He is a symbol of the change of our times. He knows who he is and where he came from, and has a sense of history and a sense of humor, and maybe the tragedy of Nixon was that he lacked precisely those qualities.

Letters

Mediterranean Allies

On April 21, an article by Evans and Novak, "Carter's Switch on Turkey," appeared. The only thing clear in their pitch was the recommendation to serve Cyprus up to the Turks, like a sacrificial lamb, in order to satisfy the Turks' appetite for the moment and reduce, or hide, their blackmailing of Uncle Sam.

Perhaps Cyprus is not important to us, but for the couple of hundred thousands-plus on that island who have been raped and robbed of their homes and forced to live like herds of cattle in refugee camps for the past three years, the settlement of the Cyprus issue might be important. I believe Mr. Carter is beginning to put some weight on the "right" thing to do and not only the convenient thing to do, which was the Kissinger approach.

Commenting on the various window-dressing remarks in the article:

a) Turkey might be the most powerful ally in the Mediterranean, but most reliable is questionable on their track record alone. Ask the Balkan states how reliable Turkey was during World War II. We all recall Turkey did not honor its commitments and remained conveniently neutral on the Axis side. We all recall that during this period little Greece not only defeated singlehandedly one of the powerful enemies of the Western world but, even after all of Continental Europe had fallen and with no possibility of help, they chose to stand up to the Nazi bully, honoring their national principles and commitments.

b) Turkey may have suffered casualties in Korea, but so did our other allies, including Greece.

c) Ethnic politics is certainly not a new phenomenon. I wonder where Israel would be today if ethnic politics were not around in the last 30 years.

d) If diplomatic housecleaning is a new administration's ritual, then the introduction of Greek lobby pressure for Mr. Macomber's departure is a long shot and should have been left out of the article.

As an American, I resent my country's position on major issues being presented to the public in a way where the real issues are hidden by unrelated would-be facts.

W. TSIGAKOS.

Brussels.

Canadian Love Call

Would the U.S. Ans

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK.—Six months ago, Canadians I visited with in Toronto were disturbed at the prospective victory in Quebec of the party of René Levesque. He won triumphantly, or, better said, disastrously. But it was quickly and widely assumed reality would now set in, and the whole madness of a separate Quebec would fade into the great patchwork of historical lunacies. A recent visit to Vancouver reveals that the subject continues very much on people's minds.

There are those who will tell you flatly that it is not going to happen. But even they will tell you that the effort is going to consume a great deal of Canadian attention in the years to come. Others agree that the question is bound to come up, but warn that Canada is headed toward civil strife. And as one sits, listening to the argument, suddenly they turn and ask the most unexpected question of them all: What will the United States do about it?

My answer could have been written by the most cautious bureaucrat in the Department of State. I replied, not without pomp, that the United States would not interfere in Canadian affairs unless that intervention were requested by the most unambiguous request ever framed in Canada. The last thing the United States desires to do is interfere in Canadian affairs, I stressed. The average American would consider that on the order of dispatching an American marriage counselor to the Trudeau household.

Deserved Retort

Such an answer, so grandly diplomatic, got back the retort it deserved. How could a request from Canada for help in resisting separatism be received as "the voice of Canada" when precisely the point being argued is whether there are two voices in Canada? Assuming that in months or years ahead Quebec formally asks for secession, then an appeal for United States assistance is an appeal to frustrate the desires of 6 million people, or 23 per cent of the Canadian population. The situation suddenly is made graver. Here is exactly how one Canadian observer sees it developing:

1. By progressive resolutions and plebiscites, René Levesque guides his province closer and closer to separatism. He begins by asking one, then another, then yet another concession. For instance, he might formally demand the rescission of the right to veto still nominally held (though almost never exercised) by Parliament. Then might come demands for total control of all t residents of Quebec, there might follow a a right to impose tar ucts coming into t Meanwhile, provinc traveling abroad, wo speak of Quebec, and tention to it, as d "Canada." At abou the issue would need squarely.

2. The conventiona of course one like o hundred years ago: But civil wars are no tered into in the be stances, and in the c da there is missing t catalyst, the issue slavery. There are m fishermen in Nova ers in Manitoba, an developers in Britis who are unwilling t dying for the prosp tinuingly united C porating an aliens speaking minority. observer notes—som different might hap

3. As Canada is t brink by the sepa thoughts, subdued fr enter the consciousr Canadians. These th ever heretical they r the moment, will sound. They are th less Canada is viewe ist state incorpora speaking and Eng Canadians with bac cultural traditions they now are ever language blocs, wha conspicuous is wha tofore inconspicuous real diversity of the move one piece fro and the eye sudden remaining pieces d image of the whole dismembered. At suc for, instance, the pro ish Columbia, or for Ontario, will think more plausible as a United States of as a province in wealth of a disputat

The feeling migh that asking the Unit help will be underst the United States fo Or, at least, for a those provinces now by the centrifugal e by Quebec for perm How would the U then react? If fav that be viewed in I an act of historical

One hesitates so think out loud abo next time I am in C study up on the art

Nuclear Games at the Summ

By C.L. Sulzberger

LONDON.—President Carter rightly recognizes both the dangers and benefits of nuclear energy as far as potential wartime and peacetime usage is concerned, but he will have to prove himself more peacemaker than pacemaker if he is to gain any substantial harmony at this weekend's London summit.

Almost certainly the most explosive subject is that to be discussed in nuclear talks among the American chief of state, his French analogue Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. British Prime Minister James Callaghan will be present but relatively subdued.

France and West Germany are quarreling openly with the United States on this and privately with each other. The latter private quarrel is more dangerous to Western unity than the publicized dispute with Washington.

For the French are beginning to mutter that the Germans are edging toward a capability of atomic arms manufacture, which could attain an edge over France and add to their already ascendant conventional forces, to say nothing of economic and financial advantages.

Despite restrictions accepted by the federal German government on manufacture and/or possession of atomic warheads, this topic has always been delicate in Paris-Bonn relations. In December, 1957, Jacques Chaban-Delmas, then defense minister in the Fourth Republic government of Félix Gaillard, proposed a secret bilateral deal to Franz-Josef Strauss, Chancellor Adenauer's defense minister.

Chaban asked Strauss for assurances of German support in developing a French nuclear force, promising access to the resulting weapons in exchange. Strauss agreed and Paris believes Adenauer was fully *au courant*.

In July, 1958, shortly after the Fourth Republic disintegrated, Strauss raised the matter with De Gaulle's first defense minister, Pierre Guillaumat. Guillaumat brusquely turned Strauss's inquiries aside. A senior French diplomat was later sent to the German defense minister to explain that France would not embark on a secret, bilateral nuclear project with Bonn that would risk poisoning relations with Washington. The deal was dead.

Force de Frappe

De Gaulle, of course, went ahead with the atomic *force de frappe* that the Fourth Republic's leaders first blueprinted after their humiliation in the 1956 Suez war. But Bonn stayed wholly out of the nuclear-weapons field.

A special friendship between the two old enemies featured De Gaulle's European outlook and was continued—with less enthusiasm—by Pompidou and now Giscard. What will be put to the test behind the scenes at the summit is the remainder of that policy.

Both France and West Germany have incurred opposition from the United States to their respective plans to sell Pakistan and Brazil uranium-enrichment and fuel-reprocessing plants that could produce plutonium, the most common explosive in H-bomb warheads. The German-Brazilian contract was signed in 1975 and the French-Pakistani one in 1976.

Since Carter's inauguration he has stepped up U.S. opposition to these deals, insisting inadequate international safeguards are provided to prevent military manufactures. Schmidt, already irked by the new administration's "human rights" foreign policy, economic prodding a accept a German gu next heavy tank, ha ed down Washington taken no formal st yet cancel the repro of its Pakistani acc

Smaller Su

One Europea against U.S. effort plutonium as an e is that Europe's u plies are far smalle America's. It ho reactors that produ will lessen dependen ican uranium.

However, Washin particular trouble w istan and Brazil d the former wants n ons to counter Indi and the latter to co tina's strides in th (aided by Indian sc

Carter promises to tions accepting his restrictions with su enriched uranium to needs. West Germany as dependence on An many nationalistic especially Gaullists. Giscard is quarreling depends on their poli in next year's electio ter to Gaullism, he to attend Callaghan dinner for summit le ground that Roy Jen dent of the Europea sion, was present w "chief of government

Whether America's can smooth this na podge of U.S. argu France and West Ge French quarrels with of the Germans is unc Carter's effort to fin Europe wants is likely fused by the discover ferent voices will be very different things.

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N THEATER

nt Joan' Brightens Old Vic's Future

hn Walker

ril 6 (IHT).—The he Old Vic, which ncertain and pre- e the National d out last year, if it will be as *autiful as its past,* e Prospect Theater *endid opening pro-* of George Bernard Joan".

r lies not in the h is adequate and r in the costumes, hey are quite pleas- e it should—in the illuminates a great

aw's major works, ems least fitted for e other, later plays al extravaganzas— d as inferior work y come into their plent and prophetic 'oan" should by now

time for a deeply *r. Nor is it a time* ently anti-Catholic 'St. Joan" is, for all ctual fairness in the

itor and Cauchon, ; bishop, are allowed urch's attitude with siveness. But they ess revealed, for all y and good intent, assert the right of to decide the faith trial.

Joan" remains a ense wit and power art, to Shaw's great nts. He has written *excellent parts for* -and a great one for ven if it is not the ; that he thought it was. And, in the story of St. Joan herself he found the ideal setting for his gifts of dialectic, of teasing paradox and political wisdom.

Even for those without religious faith, Shaw reasserts the right of the individual to make her (or his) own decisions on how to live. Despite his claims in his preface to the play, Shaw was not writing history. As the British critic Desmond McCarthy noted at the time of its first London production, they are all "modern man in fancy dress."

His Joan is the prototype of Protestant and nationalist, the first to challenge the accepted authority of the Catholic Church and the aristocracy. In this, she is the most modern character onstage and Shaw rightly shows her as isolated as much after death, in her sainthood, as in her life. She remains the eternal outsider.

Eileen Atkins gives a superb performance, suggesting not a naturally heroic figure but someone quite frail, driven on to surpass herself by a power that she hardly understands. In the early scenes, in which Shaw displays most of his theatrical trickery before settling down to the play's great debates, she brings a freshness and openness to the part. As she becomes entangled in the complexities of kings and bishops, her frailty becomes more evident until, at the end of the trial scene, she is a twitching wreck. There is a beguiling seeming-simplicity about Miss Atkins's acting that is most moving throughout, an apparent lack of artifice that is perfect for Shaw's stubborn peasant girl.

The one minor flaw is that Miss Atkins's accent deteriorates as the play proceeds, rather like an Eliza Doolittle in reverse. As her aspirations rise, her aspirates fall. And she delivered the play's last line in a cockney whine: "O God, when will your world be fit for saints to live in? 'Ow long, Lord, 'Ow long?"

But no matter, she is otherwise marvelous. There are excellent performances, too, from Robert Eddison as an impressively Holy Inquisitor, Emrys James as a politic bishop and Geoffrey Palmer as a cynical aristocrat. John Dove's direction is quick and forceful.

The Prospect Theater Company, one of Britain's leading companies since it was set up in 1963, plans to use the Old Vic as its home for half the year, spending the rest of the time touring Britain and Europe with their productions. Their opening season includes, besides "St. Joan," "Hamlet" with Derek Jacobi in the title role, "War Music," a musical adaptation of the "Iliad," and two plays concerned with Antony and Cleopatra — Shakespeare's and John Dryden's rarely performed "All for Love."

* * *

At the Young Vic, Joint Stock is presenting Barrie Keefe's "A Mad World, My Master," a comic romp fashioned after the style of the Jacobeans but set in present-day London. It is described, somewhat optimistically, as the sort of play Thomas Middleton would have written had he been alive today during the time of the Queen's silver jubilee."

Keefe's play has had the misfortune to open at the same time as two masterpieces from the man who was Middleton's master: Ben Jonson. Both "Volpone" and "The Devil Is an Ass"—two productions not to be missed at the National—have a richness of life and language, a delight in trickery, as well as a moral disgust, that Keefe cannot match.

Middleton's comedy of class warfare between gentlemen and traders is here transformed into a struggle between workers and bosses. A family of working-class layabouts find themselves in conflict with a property tycoon obsessed by gaining a knighthood and by the sexual potential of schoolgirls.

Keefe's play is often very funny and it has a robust vulgarity. But the acting and the language cannot sustain the increasing absurdities of his plot, which attempts to blossom into fantasy but subsides into silliness. It is occasionally hilariously deft.

His climax is a confrontation in the stables of Buckingham Palace between the Queen and the patriotic businessman dressed, for reasons too complex to explain here, as Mother Goose. ("I do not knight geese," the Queen tells him.)

But, for all these moments of delight, the play is too thin to be effective. The characters are slackly observed caricatures — particularly a journalist, a trade Keefe once followed—lacking the sharp realism of the contemporary world created by Middleton.

The play is awkardly staged on several levels by William Gaskill and Max Stafford-Clark. The cast, though, is excellent, notably Simon Callow's obsequious policeman and Gillian Barge's tranquilized housewife performing a wicked parody of a BBC newsreader in the process of becoming a show-business personality. Miss Barge's striptease while giving the latest news bulletin is a delight.



Eileen Atkins as Saint Joan in the Prospect Theater Company's production of the Shaw play.

THE ART MARKET

Monied Iranians Get a Bit Wary

By Souren Melikian

LONDON, May 6 (IHT).—Two weeks of auctions in Paris and London plus an exhibition at Spink's of London from April 21 through today, have focused attention on Islamic art as never before.

While showing that money is available for art buys in Iran and the Arab world, they also point up drastic changes in buying patterns.

The highest prices are still being paid by Iranians and Arabs. In Paris, Mariam Mas'udi, the daughter of a Tehran collector, paid 792,000 francs for a Persian manuscript signed by a great calligrapher of the early 17th century, Emad al-Hasani. It has six miniatures of which one carries the signature of the most famous painter of the period, Reza-ye Abbasi.

It is thus a rare collector's item, unfortunately incomplete, with two out of six miniatures badly damaged. It was reportedly bought recently for 400,000 francs with two other manuscripts. Some dealers believed it was sent in for sale by the sale expert in person, which made it less attractive.

More extraordinary was the price of £250,000 which, according to the same sources, was paid at Spink's exhibition by Kuwaiti dealer Jasem Homayzi for an Arab manuscript of the 14th century. The 36 miniatures remaining in the incomplete manuscript have nearly all been retouched and the book was bought in Paris on March 24, 1975, at 880,000 francs—less than two fifths of Spink's price—without any real bids from the room. Later, Western collectors who were approached were not interested.

Best Page

The best page by far, a frontispiece with the title of the book, had been sold separately at a Paris auction on Oct. 26, 1973, for only 110,000 francs, to one of the greatest collectors of Islamic manuscripts in the world, making the London price enormous in comparison.

However, even if Middle Easterners will still overpay some works, largely through a lack of familiarity with the Western dealing and auctioning techniques, things are changing fast. Iranian collectors in particular have drastically shifted their interests and changed their methods. Gone are the days when the gaudy trinkets of the Qajar period, mostly of the 19th century, sold like hotcakes.

Tuesday and Wednesday, Qajar painting was disappointing at Sotheby's. High prices were paid only for outstanding pieces such as a picture in four sections representing King Fath Ali Shah and his court which was sold to Paris-based dealer Hosayn Afshar for £33,000. This is a copy taken from a larger original executed in 1812-1813 by the king's painter which hung in the Negarestan Palace. The Negarestan is now a museum of 18th and 19th-century art in which the copy sold Tuesday, of the finest quality, is bound to end up.

The fact that the picture belongs to the great-great-granddaughter of the British chargé d'affaires to the court of Iran in 1822, Sir Henry Willcock, who fought with the Iranians against the Russians in 1812, adds to its historical value and also differentiates it from the mass of works which Iranian dealers keep selling to each other or sending for auction.

The one sector of 19th-century art that is still undergoing a boom is steel animal sculpture, which reached an all-time high when a Tehran collector paid £15,400 for two doves which cannot be more than a hundred years old. This is partly because some Iranian collectors are determined to keep prices up and partly too because this art has the strongest link with the early tradition.

Otherwise, Iranians are beginning to turn their attention to serious art and with discrimination. There was one major piece of Iranian metalwork in Paris—a bronze cock from Khorasan, datable to the 10th or 11th century, and it went to an Iranian collector for 55,570 francs.

At the miniature and manuscript sales, private collectors from Iran again got the best. There was one superb drawing of a rose and a nightingale at Sotheby's sale on Monday with the highly desirable signature of Mohammad Hadi—not c. 1800 as the catalogue stated but c. 1740-1760 when Hadi was active. It made £1,760 to Parvin Farmanfarmayan.

A masterly scene by the painter Mo'in, dated 1673, the last great painting in a purely Iranian tradition and one of the key works of the late 17th century was bought for £28,600 by private collector Fateme Sudavar—a huge price but a conceivable one on that level of quality.

At Christie's yesterday, the best manuscript by far, carrying the signature of the calligrapher Sultan Mohammad Khandan and opening with a splendid illumination in the best late 15th-century Herat style, also went to an Iranian collector, Mas'udi for £7,700. No manuscript by this calligrapher has been offered on the market for years.

Equally significant of the new discrimination exercised by Iranians are the pieces that they ignored because they thought them not good enough or overpriced. In Paris they did not buy the 55,470-franc goldsmith's instrument case with steelyard weights and tools because of its imperfections—the box badly damaged, the tools possibly not Iranian, and the dates read 1709-1710 though it was probably of later make (1818-1819?).

In London, they took no interest in an astrolabe with an important signature. It did not have the perfect preservation which might have been indicated because of its enormous estimate: it was bought in at £33,000.

Pieces which were not outstanding sold poorly. Arms and armor were bought in heavily at Sotheby's and Christie's.

With the exception of the cock mentioned before and an 18th-century ewer sold for £1,760 to London dealer David Sulzberger, Iranian metal did badly.

Typical cases are a rare and fine bronze shield of the 10th century, knocked down at Drouot on April 27 for 812 francs to a young Paris dealer and an equally rare 10th-century oil lamp, sold Tuesday for £60 to a private buyer at Christie's. Lack of expertise, a flood of dubious pieces making authentification problematic partly explain this. Lack of enthusiasm: The field is just too dangerous.

The new wariness shown by Iranians will sooner or later affect the Arabs who have now temporarily replaced them as the buyers who will pay any price for anything. Already some Arabs are showing greater caution. The going will be stickler in the future for speculators looking for quick money earned at the expense of the newcomers.



Portrait of a servant (1600-1610) inscribed Vali Jan, sold at Christie's for £8,800.

EUROPEAN GALLERIES:

Challenging the Spectators' Wits

Paris

Quotidiennes, ARC2, Art Moderne de la Paris, 11 Avenue du Wilson, Paris 16, to

bition, under the title lay Mythology," asarge number of works orary artists working entational idiom. It is find a common de- for the paintings, and objects displayed y hold one's interest ially, others gather mly from their sur- The result is a varied, and "Parisian" display lenges the spectator's premise behind it is , but it is also vague uous.

icipants can be roughly to two groups: those outward and those who rd. Hugh Weiss and Breytenbach are good of the introspective ey speak of what they in themselves, with anguish and without to teach the world a

ier group of artists is itant and/or self-righochistic may be a better y start from the fuzzy n that myths are the ument of the ruling ; helps it fool all the the time. Others, withnce to the "dominant nonetheless consider be a bad thing. s smacks of careless and pretentious confuntasies, archetypes and nd not myths. Nor is a nyth.

is charged with emower and, even when it is as merely fictional, it appear relevant because n emotional and dynamism to something that is too abstract for the ion to grasp effectively. are a necessary part of er language and it is s to suppose that they xcised, or that this excision would make more lucid.

exhibition consequently tically nothing to do with ut a lot to do with blind *obsessions, the pathos of* conflict, ideology too, and



"Lunar Rover," by Erro, which is on view at the exhibition "Mythologies Quotidiennes" in Paris.

the sometimes ridiculous pretentions of artists who are obviously not thinkers but who feel obliged to juggle with all sorts of concepts for which they do not really give a damn.

There are some excellent artists represented in this show. There are also a lot of minor ones who mix up their confused passions with tattered and debased fragments of Marxist ideas.

Marx was one of the great critics of religion and ideology, but his critical eye does not shine in this museum. What we do find is an awful lot of cheap and superficial philosophy dressed in the gaudy, sometimes entertaining tinsel of the militant commonplace.

—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Rome

Guido Strazza, Galleria Rondanini, 48 Piazza Rondanini, Rome, until May 28.

Strazza is one of the best and most mature abstractionists in Italy—if not in Europe. This instructive display of the work of the past four years shows him at his peak—sure, consistent and poetic. He has set himself the task of exploring all the possibilities of the square. The word "research," so often used in catalogue introductions and art criticism nowadays, here for once does apply. Again and again Strazza improvises on his chosen theme. Defining it with a painted, a charcoal, even a sewn line and with all the nuances of a gray between white and black, in clusters, in grids, in the woof of varying sizes and juxtapositions, or just by itself. Some canvases are drawn with pencil or crayon; some are painted with fast but unarbitrary strokes; some are airbrushed in silvery facets of gray. When Strazza began using the airbrush some five years ago, some edges were hard, even harsh, but, persisting, he has so mastered the technique that it has become only one more unobtrusive tool in the hand of a skillful and thoughtful artist. His exploration into the nature of the square is neither playful nor too virtuoso, but rather a serious search for measure. Today his canvases have become both adamantine and mellow. Perhaps Strazza's stature might be compared to that of Agnes Martin in America, roughly of the same generation, though he is weightier, more traditional and less conceptual than she but just as rigorous.

* * *

Franco Sarnari, La Medusa, 124 Via del Babuino, Rome, until May 28.

An armpit, a fold of skin, a breast, two backs with a tiny interstice between them—and other details of the body are monumental in size but intimate in feeling. The color, applied in wide soft flecks, in an oversized pointillist approach, most often a mottled pinkish brown, again results in a contrast. Though it reminds one of the basalt of Egyptian statues, there is also a sun-warm atmospheric quality to it. Before, Sarnari's "man's-eye-view" of a woman's body seemed at times a device, but today he has realized his vision. The enlarged sections, a nipple in an orb over the mountainous swell of a stomach for instance, have the meaning of abstraction. In some ways like Pearlstein, whose nude bodies are arrangements of shapes as part of a composition, this neofigurative Italian employs closeups of the human body not so much as an expression of reality but rather as elements of intrinsic balance.

* * *

Carmen Gloria Morales, Primo Piano, 32 Via Vittoria, Rome, through May.

An insistence on a chosen theme can at times become dangerous. Morales, one of the most promising young painters here, seems imprisoned by her own choice. She has painted diptychs for a long time, weighing the content of color or texture of one canvas against another of the same size. Here there are three "works" or "pieces." Each consists of one bare rectangle of canvas paired with one covered with graphite marks. In three rooms the covered parts of these couples become progressively denser until the last one surface is as black as a coalmine, against the untouched beige of its twin. All this is rather intellectualized. One wishes Morales would abandon these academic exercises, timely as they are, and face a more warm-blooded pursuit again.

* * *

Gino Marotta, Editalia, 535 Via del Corso, Rome, until May 21.

Marotta has long exhibited schematic silhouettes of animals in modern materials, lucite and so on. From these near-sculptures, handsome enough, but with a machine-made quality, he has now come to smooth reliefs: the idea of "the tree," of "the cloud," or of "the rose." They are made of canvases stretched over armatures and sprayed in textures of varying thickness and pale colors. Some of them are touched with gold. Once again Marotta has produced pleasant looking objects for contemporary interiors.

—EDITH SCHLOSS.

Royalties for the Painter—A California Solution

By Linda Kramer

FRANCISCO (AP).—In , an art collector sold a g by Robert Rauschenberg ,000. Rauschenberg, who ld the work in 1955 for ceived no part of the

similar sale took place in nia today, the artist would 5 per cent of the selling $4,250—under a law that nto effect this year.

Art Royalties Law was de- to help visual artists who, writers, composers and ans, have rarely reaped any financial benefits from the of their works.

y artists, dealers and mudirectors say they are glad ate is taking an active in- in artists' welfare. But argue that the new law may most impossible to enforce may encourage art dealers old resales or go out of

emblyman Alan Sieroty, a Angeles Democrat, defends aw he authored and points that other states are conng similar legislation, ing Ohio, Nevada, Florida, necticut, New Jersey and New

Mr. Sieroty denies the law will put a damper on the California art market, but nevertheless, he plans to introduce a series of amendments to clear up some of the questions raised by the act.

Must Be Living

The law provides that if any work of art is resold for more than $1,000, the seller must pay the artist 5 per cent of the selling price. The law only applies if the sale yields a profit and the artist is living.

A work of fine art is defined as an original painting, sculpture or drawing. Prints, photographs, textiles and mixed media are not covered. The California Arts Council receives the 5-per-cent royalty if the artist cannot be found within seven years of the sale.

"High-priced good art will be traded outside of California if resold, and the law will kill auctions inside the state," complained Stephen Foster, owner of Adi, one of the larger San Francisco galleries.

Mr. Foster said that only a small percentage of galleries' business involves reselling art and that often an artist never sees his work resold in his lifetime.

"I want artists to make as much as they can, but the law is naive," Mr. Foster said. "If an artist thinks his work is good, he should hold onto some of it. Once they've signed it and put it up for sale, that should be it."

Artists Pleased

Despite confusion and misgivings about the law, many artists are pleased with it and hope that it is adopted elsewhere.

Ron Blumberg, head of the 350-member Artists for Economic Action in Los Angeles, said the 5-per-cent royalty is deserved because the artist helps increase the resale value of his own work through his own artistic development.

But Nathan Oliveira, a major California artist who teaches at Stanford University, said the increased value of his own work is enough compensation.

"I feel good about the early paintings I sold," Mr. Oliveira said. "If my art is sold somewhere for a higher price than was originally paid, all that can do is benefit me now."

Several artists said they would rather see the government reinstate the law providing a tax deduction for works given to museums.

"Right now, artists only can write off the cost of materials if they give a work to a museum," said Michael McCone, deputy director of the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. "A painting may be worth $30,000, but the artist can only get off $35 for supplies."

Mr. McCone said the new law will be difficult to administer, but he believes artists should get some compensation for the profitable resale of their work.

"It puts the museum right in middle of the whole thing," he said. "The collectors are friends of ours and are generous with us and they feel it is discriminatory against them. The artists, who will legitimately profit, like it."

There also is the question, what is fine art? If a mural is painted on a building and the building resold, should the muralist receive 5 per cent of the building's selling price?

Assemblyman Sieroty admits that "It is doubtful we'll be able to define in language what a painting, sculpture or drawing is.

"We felt writers, composers and TV actors receive residuals if their work is successful and the visual artist should be rewarded in a similar way."

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— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
37½	32¾	ACF Ind	1.80	10	51	37	36¾	36⅞	
23¼	19¼	AMF	1.24	10	139	19⅞	19⅝	19¾—	⅛
15⅞	13½	APL Cp	1	5	12	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
50¾	38	ARASv	1.32	9	36	38	37¾	37¾—	½
23⅛	17⅛	asaltd	.80		155	20¼	20	20¼+	⅜
10¾	9⅝	ATOInc	.40	6	27	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
49⅞	40	AbbtLab	1	12	62	42¼	41¾	42	— ¼
12¼	9½	AcmeClv	.50	16	16	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
3½	2¾	AdmDg	.04	5	3	2¾	2⅝	2¾	
13¼	11½	AdmEx	1.15e		29	12⅞	12⅝	12¾+	⅛
5	3⅞	AdmMil	.05e	7	18	4⅛	4	4	
14¾	9⅝	Addrssg	.10e	18	93	11¼	11	11⅛	—⅛
35¼	28⅞	AetnaLf	1.20	7	547	33⅞	33½	33½—	⅛
20	15⅛	Ahmans	.40	6	17	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	
3⅞	3	AILEEN				3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅞	25	AirProd	.20b	12	36	26⅞	26¼	26¼—	¼
15½	12⅞	AirbnFrt	.60	11	5	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
33¼	28¼	Airco	1.15	7	34	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛—	¼
19⅞	16	Arizona	1.20	78	10	18	17⅞	17⅞—	¼
16⅞	14½	AlaGas	1.28	7	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	
94½	89½	AlaP pf	9.16		z20	92	92	92	— 1
21½	15	Alaskin	.66	7	18	17½	17½	17½—	⅛
20⅞	17¼	Albanyln	.60	6	11	18⅛	18	18	⅛
8¼	6	AlberloC	.36	20	24	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
23¼	19⅞	Albertsn	.80	9	14	22¼	22	22½—	¼
29½	23⅛	AlcanAl	.80	15	441	29	27¾	28¾—	⅜
23⅞	18⅛	AlcoStd	.96	8	37	22½	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
23⅞	17¾	AlconLb	.22	13	26	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
8⅛	5¾	Alexdrs	.30e	6	6	6⅛	6	6	—⅛
14	11⅞	AllegCp	.60a	7	20	13¼	13⅛	13¼	
25⅞	21½	AllgLud	1.28	8	73	21⅞	21½	21¾+	⅛
43⅛	39¾	AllgLud pf	3		7	41⅜	41⅛	41⅜	
22⅞	19⅞	AllgPw	1.68	8	295	21⅜	21½	21½	
14⅞	13	AllenGrp	.70	7	13	14	14	14	
47⅞	38¾	AlldCh	1.80	12	136	46¼	45	46½+	½
14⅝	12¼	AlldMnt	.64	8	43	13½	13⅜	13½+	⅛
12½	10	AlldPrd	.45e	22	23	11	11	11	— ⅛
22	19¾	AlldStr	1	7	26	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
3½	2¾	AlldSup			19	3½	3¼	3⅜	
31⅞	29½	AllisChal	.90	7	139	31¾	31⅜	31½—	¼
9½	8⅜	AllrtAut	.60	8	5	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
19	15	ALPHPrt	.72	4	25	16½	16⅜	16½—	⅛
59½	50½	Alcoa	1.80	12	221	58¾	57⅞	58	— ½
366	32	AmlSug	3	8	15	32¼	31¾	32¼+	¼
59⅞	46⅛	Amax	1.75	11	81	49¼	48⅞	48⅞—	⅛
141	115	Amax pf	5.25		3	119	119	119	— 3⅛
59¼	45¼	Amax pf	3		12	52	52½	52⅞+	¼
29⅞	21⅝	AMBAC	1	6	24	27⅞	27¼	27¾+	¼
13½	10⅝	Amcord	.60	6	31	12⅞	12¾	12¾—	⅛
20½	17½	Amerce	1.20	6	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
36¼	29½	AHess	.60	7	469	33⅞	33⅛	33¼—	¼
80¼	66½	AHes pf	3.50		40	74¾	74	74¾+	¼
24	18⅛	AAirFilt	.56	11	44	22⅞	22⅝	22¾	
14⅞	10	AmAir		5	247	11⅞	11⅝	11¾—	⅛
4⅞	2¾	AmAir wt			587	4⅛	4	4⅛—	⅛
22¼	21¼	AmAir pf	2.16		137	21⅞	21⅝	21¾—	⅛
15	13⅞	AmBaker	1	5	2	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞—	⅛
47	43	ABrnds	2.92	10	60	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛+	⅛
26	23½	ABrnd pf	1.70		1	25	25	25	
46⅞	37	ABdcst	1	10	335	46¼	45½	46¼+	¼
11½	10⅜	AmBldM	.50	6	5	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
41⅞	38¼	AmCan	2.40	8	38	40	39⅝	39¾—	¼
24	22¼	ACan pf	1.75		3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2¾	2⅛	ACentry			42	2⅜	2¼	2¼—	¼
18⅞	16	AmCred	1.16	6	16	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	
29	25⅞	ACyan	1.50	10	232	27⅞	27⅝	27⅞	
13¼	9	AmDistl			2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
27¼	23¼	ADistTel	.84	10	6	24¼	24⅛	24¼	
14⅞	13¾	ADul pf	.84a		12	14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅛
25⅞	23⅛	AEIPw	2.06	9	1291	24⅝	24½	24½	
15⅝	12⅝	AFamily	.40	7	119	13¼	13½	13⅜+	¼
3¼	2⅞	AmFnSvs		6	171	3½	3⅜	3⅜+	⅛
25⅞	23½	AGIBd	1.96e		24	24⅝	24	24⅝+	⅜
19	16⅛	AGenCv	1.32		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
21⅞	17⅜	agenIns	.68	6	30	19⅞	19½	19¾+	⅛
30	25⅝	AGnln pf	1.80		14	28⅞	28	28⅞+	½
25½	17	AmHoist	1	7	682	25½	24⅞	25 +	⅛
29⅞	25⅝	AmHom	1.10	16	443	27½	27¼	27½	
31	22	AmHosp	.56	14	150	23¾	23¼	23¾+	½
5⅞	4¼	AmInvst	.20	8	8	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
12¾	10⅜	A Medicl	.24	8	127	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞+	⅜
10⅞	8	AMedco	.10	5	105	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
5⅞	4	AmMotrs		7	179	4	3⅞	4	
45	40	ANatR	2.60	8	38	42⅝	42¼	42⅝+	¼
14⅞	9⅝	AmSeat	.40	16		14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
33⅞	25¾	AmStnd	1.50	9	395	33¾	33¼	33⅝+	⅜
89	73¾	A Std pf	4.75		17	90	88½	90 +	1½
10¼	6¾	AmSterll	.30	15	145	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
34¼	29¼	AmStrs	1.90	5	11	30¼	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
65¼	61⅞	ATT	4.20	10	842	65⅜	64¼	64¾	
68⅜	65⅛	ATT pf	4		29	67⅞	67⅛	67¾—	⅛
50⅛	46⅞	ATT pf	3.64		1006	49¾	49½	49⅝—	⅛
51½	49¼	ATT pf	3.74		21	50⅞	50½	50⅞—	⅛
13½	11⅛	AWatWk	.75	6	24	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
14⅞	13⅛	AWat pf	1.25		z100	14¼	14¼	14¼+	⅜
9¼	5	Ameron			4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12⅞	10½	AmesD	.40	4	13	10⅝	10½	10½—	⅛
35½	27	Ametek	1.40	11	32	32⅛	31⅞	31⅞—	⅛
17¼	14⅞	Amfac	1	7	11	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
19⅞	12⅞	AMIC	.06	5	20	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
28½	24¼	AMPInc	.48	18	607	28⅞	28¼	28⅝+	⅛
9⅛	7⅞	AmpexCp		11	148	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	AmrepCp			2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
26¼	20½	Amstar	1.35	6	23	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞+	⅛
56½	44	Amsted	2.20	10	16	55¼	54⅝	55¼+	⅝
8⅝	5⅜	Amtel	.35	13	17	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
32	25½	AnchrH	1.50	10	6	32	31¾	32	
26¼	20¾	AndClay	1	9	60	26	25¾	26 +	¼
7½	6	Angelica	.24	8	21	6⅞	6⅞	6¾	
8	6½	Anixter	.08	5	37	7⅞	7⅝	7¾—	⅛
8⅞	7⅛	AnsulCo	.53t		29	8¼	8⅛	8¼—	⅛
22⅝	16¾	Apache	.70	9	37	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
41¼	32¾	ApcoOil		8	73	41⅜	41	41¼—	⅜
3⅛	1⅝	ApecoCp			32	1¾	1¾	1¾	
14¼	10⅛	ApldDig		9	7	11⅛	11	11	
32	23¾	ApldDig pf	1		1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
4⅛	2⅛	ApplMg		50	86	2⅝	2½	2½	
17¼	14	ArcataN	.68	7	x13	15⅞	15	15¼+	⅛
31	29½	ArcatN pf	2		x3	29¾	29½	29½+	⅛
21⅞	16⅛	ArchDan	.20	8	30	18¾	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
3½	2⅜	Aristar			163	2⅝	2½	2⅝—	⅛
20	18⅛	ArizPSv	1.48	7	54	19¼	19	19⅛+	⅛
11	9¾	ArkBest	.32b	6	15	10½	10⅜	10⅜+	⅛
32¼	28⅛	ArkLGs	1.30	9	23	31⅜	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2½	ArlenRty			182	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
8	6⅜	Armada		7	74	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
32¾	29⅞	Armco	1.80	10	99	30	29⅝	30 +	⅜
30¼	27⅝	Arm pf	2.10		2	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
28¾	22⅞	ArmstCk	.91	14	97	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝—	⅛
24	21	ArmRu	1	4	31	29	28⅝	28⅝—	¼
20	17⅛	AroCorp	1b	9	3	18½	18⅛	18½—	⅛
19⅝	14⅞	Arvin	.64	4	30	15¾	15½	15⅝—	⅛
31⅞	29½	ArvinIn pf	2		3	29	29	29	
23⅝	16¼	Asarco	.80	12	300	21⅝	20⅞	21	— ⅛
29⅞	27	AshlOil	1.90	7	547	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	
33⅜	28⅛	AsdDrG	1.50	10	80	30	29⅞	29⅞—	⅛
16⅞	13	Athlone	.80	6	56	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
3⅛	2	AtlcoMtg			37	2	1⅞	2	
24⅞	21⅝	AtICyEl	1.62	9	21	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
59¼	50	AtlRich	1.60	12	7263	58⅞	58⅜	58⅝—	⅛
202	171½	AtlRc pf	3		2	197¼	197¼	197¼—	¾
73	65¼	AtlRc pf	2.80						
25⅝	18⅝	AtlasCp		15	181	25½	24¾	25 +	¼
30	27½	AutoDta	.40	18	216	26½	25	25	
10	7⅝	Autmind	.40	8	21	10	9⅞	9⅞	
16⅝	10	AvcoCp		3	184	15¾	15	15⅛—	⅛
11¾	6⅛	AvcoCp wt			2	11-16	11-16	11-16	
49½	41½	AvcoCp pf			6	48	47¾	47¾—	⅛
23⅝	19¾	AveryInt	.36	15	35	22½	22¼	22¼	
15⅛	11⅛	Avis Inc	.48	6	269	14	13¾	14 +	⅛
19⅝	16	Avnetinc	.70	7	217	19	18¾	18⅞	
49½	43¾	AvonPd	2	16	389	48⅛	47⅞	48⅛+	⅛

B

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
2¾	1⅝	BTMtg			7	2	2	2	
45⅛	28⅛	BabckW	2.50	10	152	44	43½	43⅝—	⅛
13½	10½	Bakerin	.36	9	35	12⅞	12½	12½—	⅛
49⅞	42½	BakrIntl	.6	13	45	48⅛	47⅞	47⅞—	¼
21⅛	16½	BallCp	.80	7	54	18¾	18	18⅛+	1
20⅞	17⅞	BallyMf		16	340	20¼	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
27⅞	24⅞	BaltGE	2.6	9	197	26¼	26⅛	26⅛	
26	15⅝	BanCa	.60	22	13	23	22⅞	23 +	⅛
18¾	23¾	Bandag	.30	9	285	14¾	13½	13⅞—	1⅛
16⅝	11⅛	BangPnt		4	52	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
22½	15	BanP pf	1.25		3	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞+	⅛
29¼	21¼	BanP pf	2		3	28⅛	28	28⅛—	⅛
15½	13⅜	BkofVa	.88	14	133	14⅝	14½	14⅝	
30¾	23½	BankAm	.80	10	7743	25	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
42	35¾	BankTr	3	8	58	39⅝	39	39⅝	
29⅞	27⅞	BnkT pf	2.50		19	28⅛	28¾	28¾	
38⅝	33⅜	BarbOil	2.60	14	35	35	34¾	34¾—	⅛
14⅞	10½	BardCR	.24	10	87	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
19⅞	16¼	BarnsGp	.80	7	12	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
19⅝	14⅝	BasicInc	1	5	108	17	16⅝	16⅞—	⅛
43¾	34⅞	Basic pf	2.50		z500	39¼	38⅞	38⅞—	1⅛
34⅞	26¾	BatesMf	.80	80	21	30¼	29¾	29¾—	⅛
39½	28¾	BauschL	1	9	75	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
40⅞	28¼	BaxtTrv	.24	16	176	29⅝	29¼	29¼—	¼
3⅜	2½	BayCoIP			3	2½	2½	2½	
23¼	21	BayStG	1.96	7	79	22½	22¼	22¼—	¼
5⅛	4¾	BayukCig	.34	18	2	5	5	5	
32	25⅝	Bea Ing	.50	10	10	29⅝	29	29⅜+	⅛
26⅞	23⅝	BeatFds	.96	5	464	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	
138	122½	BeatFd pf	4		7	121¼	121¼	121¼—	1¼
27½	22¼	Beckmn	.32	25	60	26¾	26½	26⅝—	⅛
34½	26⅜	BectDick	.60	12	69	27¼	26¾	27	— ½
24⅜	20¾	BeechA	1	7	100	20⅞	20	20⅛—	⅛
29¾	23¾	BelcoP	1	6	106	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝+	1⅛
26¼	21⅝	Belden	1.32	7	1	23¼	23¼	23¼—	¼
8⅝	7⅝	BeldnH	.36b	9	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
22½	17¾	BellHow	.84	26	49	21¼	20⅞	21	— ⅛
6¼	4⅝	BeltInd	.08a	6	49	5½	5⅜	5½	
48	45⅞	BellCda	4.06	8	54	46¾	46½	46½	
22⅞	19½	Bemis	1.20	7	8	20¾	20¼	20½—	¼
27	22⅝	BenfiCp	1.60	5	58	24⅝	24	24⅜	
63⅝	50	Benef pf	4.30		3	51¾	51	51¾+	1⅜
54	51	Benef pf	4.50		270	54	54	54	
3⅝	1½	Benqt B	.07e	17	135	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅛	4¾	BerkeyP			69	5¼	5	5⅛—	⅛
24	17⅝	BestPd		7	91	19⅞	19½	19⅝—	⅛
40⅝	33¾	BethStl	2	13	707	35⅛	34¾	34⅞—	⅛
34⅛	29	BigThre	.40b	15	99	31¾	31¼	31¼—	½
20⅝	15⅝	BlackDr	.48	15	289	17¾	17¼	17½—	⅛
16⅛	11⅝	BlairJn	.64	5	12	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
21⅝	17	BlissLau	1.08b	8	100	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	⅛
23⅞	18	BlockHR	1	12	86	20⅛	19¾	19⅞+	⅛
31⅝	26⅛	BlueBell	1.20	6	102	29⅝	29	29⅝+	½
6⅞	5¼	Bluebrd	.20	6	13	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
3⅞	3	BobbieBr				3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
52¼	37½	Boeing	1.40	10	x911	52⅜	51⅜	52⅛+	⅛
33¾	28⅛	BoiseCs	1.10	9	330	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝+	⅛
22½	19½	BkMnth	1.20	10	2	32⅛	32¼	32¼—	¼
35⅞	31⅛	Borden	1.56	9	159	34⅞	34½	34⅞+	⅛
33⅞	29¼	BorWar	1.60	7	128	32⅛	30	30⅞—	⅛
5	3¾	Boroans		5	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13	12⅝	BosE pf	1.17		18	12½	12⅜	12½+	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Braniff	.30	7	201	10⅛	9¾	9⅞—	¼
41⅛	31½	BraunCF	.60	7	35	34½	34¼	34¼—	⅛
23⅛	26	Brig Str	.92	12	278	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
69⅞	60⅛	B istMy	2.20	13	124	63⅛	63	63	— ⅛
44	33¾	BrlsM pf	2		1	40½	40½	40½—	⅛
16⅝	13⅝	BritPet	.33e	20	94	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	
35⅞	29	BrkwGl	1.40	7	44	33⅛	32¼	33½—	½
22⅞	19½	BklyUG	1.80	7	17	20⅛	20	20⅛—	⅛
9⅞	9⅜	BwnShrp	.30	15	5	9⅜	9¼	9⅜—	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	BrownC	.30	11	5	9	9	9	
23⅞	19⅝	BwnGp	1.40	7	29	19⅞	19¾	19¾—	⅛
11	7⅝	BrwnDer	.48	10	186	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17⅝	12¾	Brunswk	.60	7	292	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝+	⅛
272	22	BrushW	1	8	13	26⅛	25⅞	25⅞—	⅛
27¾	22¾	BucyEr	.64	12	261	24	23⅝	23¾—	⅛
22⅞	18½	BuddCo	1.20	4	x113	21	20½	20½—	⅛
6⅞	5½	BudCo pf	.60		1	6½	6½	6½	
13⅝	8⅝	Budgind	.10r	6	8	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
35⅛	25⅞	BulIFo	1.40e	7	10	35½	35¼	35⅜+	¼
8⅞	6⅝	Bulova			6	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
13	11¼	BuncyCo	.88	7	37	12⅝	12½	12⅝+	⅛
22⅞	21⅝	BunkHil	1.86		1	21½	21½	21½—	⅛
12¼	8	BunkRa		9	31	10	9¾	9⅞	
20⅞	15¾	BnkR pf	1.50		1	20½	20¼	20¼	
30	23⅝	Burlind	1.40	7	19	24⅛	24½	24⅛—	⅛
53	41⅞	BurlNo	1.60	7	167	50	49¾	49¾—	⅛
20½	15⅞	Burndy	.66	10	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
61⅞	54½	Burrghs	.60	19	253	58⅞	57	57⅞—	⅛
23½	17¾	ButtesGO		5	495	19½	19¼	19⅛+	⅛

C

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
60¾	55	CBS	2	10	156	58½	57¾	58	— ¾
5¾	3⅝	CCI Corp		13	7	4½	4⅞	4½—	⅛
6⅛	4½	CIRet Inv			12	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
40¼	34½	CITFin	2.40	9	68	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
7¼	6⅝	CLAs pf	.72k		9	7⅛	7	7	
5½	4⅝	CLCAm	.24	5	26	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
12½	10⅝	CMI Inv		6	15	11¼	11	11⅛—	⅛
9¼	6⅝	CNA Finl		9	177	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
16	13⅝	CNA pf	A1.10		6	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
13¼	12	CNAI	1.68a		8	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
50½	44½	CPC Int	2.50	10	40	50½	49⅞	50½+	⅛
20⅞	18¼	CTSCp	.70	8	70	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	¼
49⅝	40⅛	CabolC	1.40	6	492	44⅝	43	44½+	⅝
5⅛	3⅝	Cadence		5	68	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
5⅛	4	Caisars			62	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8⅞	8	CalFinl		6	37	8⅝	8½	8⅝	
20¼	18¼	CalPUt	1.64	8	7	19½	19⅜	19½+	⅛
18	12⅞	Callahn	.35b	16	27	15¼	15	15	
2	1⅝	CamerBr		3	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
30⅛	23	CmpRL	.60a	27	25	27⅛	26⅞	26⅞+	⅛
17⅞	15¾	CdnPac	.86e	6	69	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
9⅝	8	CanalR	.64	11	13	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
57	44¼	CapCtis	.20	10	490	49½	48⅝	49½+	1
23	19½	CapHold	.60	10	49	21	20⅞	20⅞—	⅛
1½	1	CapitMtg			8	1½	1½	1½	
40⅞	32	Carbor	1.12	9	120	40⅛	39⅞	39⅞—	⅛
19¼	15¾	Carlisle	.88	7	12	19⅛	19	19¼	
6⅞	5⅝	CaroFrg	.20	13	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
24¼	21⅝	CaroPw	1.72	8	489	24	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
30⅞	29	CarP pf	2.67		1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
41⅞	34	CarTec	2	7	94	39¾	39½	39¾—	⅛
20¼	15¾	CarrCp	.64	12	193	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	
15	13	CarrGn	.38e		4	13⅞	13½	13½—	⅛
22	17⅞	CartHaw	.90	9	20	18½	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
28	32½	CartHw pf	2		1	32¾	32¾	32¾—	½
8	7	CartWall	.40	10	27	7¼	7⅛	7¼+	⅛
10¼	8	CascNG	.50r	9	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
16½	14⅝	CastlCk	.80b	8	64	15⅜	15	15¼—	⅛
58	48¾	CatrpTr	1.50	18	454	56⅝	56	56⅛—	⅛
53	45¼	Celanse	2.80	14	328	52¼	51⅛	52¼+	¾
12¾	10½	Centex	.12	9	65	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅞	14⅝	CenSoW	1.26	9	648	15⅜	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
21	19⅛	CenHud	1.80	8	9	20¼	20⅛	20¼	
19⅞	17⅝	CenIlLt	1.60	10	21	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
29⅞	28¼	CnILt pf	2.62		z200	29¼	29	29	
16⅛	14⅞	CenIlPS	1.28	10	60	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
29⅛	23⅞	CenLaE	1.40	9	106	25⅞	25	25⅛—	⅛
16⅝	15½	CeMPw	1.40	9	57	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	
15⅛	13	CenSoya	.70	8	34	13⅝	13⅛	13⅝+	½
25⅞	23¼	CenTel	1.50	10	123	25⅞	25¾	25¾	
22¾	21¼	CentrDat	1	10	41	22⅝	22⅜	22½—	¼
28¼	19⅝	Crt-teed	.70	11	72	28	27⅞	27⅞	
30⅞	25⅞	CessAir	1.20	7	200	28¼	28⅛	28⅛—	⅛
27¾	22⅞	Chmpin	1	9	498	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	
27½	22¾	Chml pf	1.20		5	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞+	⅛
14⅝	11	ChamSp	.48	10	57	11⅝	11½	11½—	⅛
5	3¾	ChartCo	.09	6	379	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
30⅞	28	ChrtNY	2.12	6	29	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
9⅞	8¼	ChasFd	.60e		31	9⅛	9	9⅛+	⅛
33⅝	29⅞	ChaseM	2.20	8	120	30⅜	30⅛	30¼—	⅛
3¼	2½	ChaseT			3	2⅞	2¾	2¾+	⅛
7¼	5⅝	Chelsea	.40		4	6	5⅞	6	
31	28¼	Chemin	1.50	12	9	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
45⅞	40	ChmNY	2.88	7	352	44⅞	44½	44½—	⅛
32¼	28	Ches Va	1.36	8	22	32⅜	32	32⅜+	¼
25⅝	21¼	ChesePn	.84	13	60	22⅞	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
43⅛	35	Chessie	2.32	9	62	40¼	40¼	40¼—	⅛
10⅝	8⅞	ChiMlw			31	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
30⅛	25½	ChiPneT	2	18	6	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
4¼	3⅛	ChkFull			16	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	
7⅛	4½	ChrisCft		5	48	5	4⅞	5	
17⅞	14½	Chromal	.84	7	44	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
75	68	Chroma pf	5		1	73½	73½	73½	
20	16¼	Chrysler	.70e	3	530	17⅞	17½	17⅝—	⅛
35⅞	28⅛	ChurCh	.60	8	22	31	30⅝	30⅞—	⅛
26⅝	23¾	CinBell	1.60	9	19	26⅝	25⅞	26⅛+	⅛
23⅞	20¾	CinnGE	1.84	9	68	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
91⅛	87⅜	CinG pf	7.44		z200	89½	89½	89½+	½
41⅞	34¼	CinMila	1.40	12	3	40⅝	40⅜	40⅜—	⅛
34	26½	Citicorp	1.05	9	954	27⅞	27	27⅛—	⅛
61¾	57	CitiesSv	3	7	63	60¼	59¾	60	— ⅛
15⅛	12½	CityInvsl	.80	8	163	15	14⅝	14⅞	
31	28	CityIn pf	1.31		1	31	31	31 +	¼
26⅝	24⅝	CityIn pf	2		27	25⅞	25½	25⅞—	⅛
12	11⅞	CityIn pf	1.10		20	11½	11½	11½	
43¾	35½	ClarkE	1.60	8	48	41⅞	41⅜	41¾	
19⅞	14	ClarkOil	.50	11	49	15¾	14⅞	15	— ⅝
71	62⅛	ClvClif	1.80a	16	4	67	66¾	66¾—	⅛
35⅞	32	ClevEl	2.64	8	35	33	32¾	32⅞—	⅛
90¼	85¾	ClvEl pf	7.40		z6010	89⅞	87	87	
92	87	ClvEl pf	7.56		z10	89	89	89	
129	124	ClvEl pf	12		z70	128¾	127½	123⅛+	⅜
14⅞	10⅝	Clevepk	.60	10	56	14½	14	14½	
12¼	10⅛	Clorox	.60	10	316	11¼	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
10⅞	8⅝	CluetPea	.50	6	309	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
10⅞	11⅛	CluetP pf	1		8	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
18	15¾	CstStGs		6	618	17¾	15⅞	17	— ⅝
26⅞	22¾	CsstSG pf	1.83		3	24	23¾	23¾—	⅛
22½	19⅞	CstSG pf	1.19		3	20¼	20¼	20¼—	⅛
9¾	7⅛	CocaBtl	.40a	12	132	8	7¾	7⅞—	⅛
80¼	71⅞	CocaCol	3.08	15	501	75⅞	75	75	— ⅞
38¼	36	CocaCol wi			53	38¼	37⅞	38	— ⅛
19¾	14¾	ColdwBk	.72	8	21	18⅞	18½	18¾	
12⅞	10¾	ColeNat	.60	5	4	10⅞	10¾	11⅛+	¼
8	5⅞	Coleco		9	60	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅞	23⅝	ColgPal	.88	12	371	24⅝	24¼	24⅛—	⅛
18	10⅛	CollinAik	.64	6	16	11⅛	11	11¼	
9⅝	7½	CollinF	.20	5	21	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
29½	24¾	ColPenn	.70	9	140	27¾	27	27⅛—	⅛
24½	21⅝	ColonlSt	1.45	8	5	22⅝	22½	22½—	⅛
34⅞	49	Coltind	2.50	7	140	55¼	54⅞	55¼+	⅜
28⅞	26⅛	Colt pf	1.60		3	29¼	29	29⅛—	⅛
76	70	Colt pf	4.25		3	76¼	75¾	76¼+	¼
31	28	ColGas	2.24	3	353	29¾	29	29	— ⅝
62	58½	ColGs pf	5.48		1	61¼	61¼	61¼+	½
11⅞	7⅞	Colupict		3	299	10⅛	10½	10⅜	
23¾	20¾	ColSOh	2.20	7	26	27	26¾	26⅞—	⅛
28⅞	27	CoSO pf	2.42		17	27¼	26½	26⅞—	⅛
24⅞	19	CombC	.05e		9	22	21¾	21⅞—	⅛
58½	45⅝	CmbEn	2.20	21	76	58	57⅜	57¾—	⅛
33¾	22¾	CmbEq	.10r	15	61	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
30⅞	18½	CmbEq wi			38	19⅞	19½	19⅜+	⅛
31¾	28⅛	ComwE	2.40	9	191	29	28¾	28⅞	
21⅝	19⅞	ComE pf	1.42		7	20	20	20	— ⅛
23½	21⅞	ComE pf	1.90		13	22⅞	22⅝	22¾+	⅛
24⅝	23⅝	ComE pf	2		65	23½	23½	23½—	⅛
28	27	ComE pf	2.37		8	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	
33⅞	31	ComE pf	2.87		8	31⅞	31	31	
37⅝	29⅝	Comsat	1	10	56	36	35⅝	35⅞	
37⅝	31	Compgr	.20	9	57	33⅞	33½	33⅞	
9	6⅞	CompSci		9	107	7	6⅞	7	
34⅞	18⅞	ConAgr	.75	5	15	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝—	⅛
29⅝	21⅝	ConeMl	1.20	4	53	23⅝	23	23⅛+	⅛
18⅞	13¼	Congolm	.60		114	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝+	⅛
20⅞	16⅝	ConnM	1.60	15	38	19⅞	19	19½+	⅛
27⅝	23⅝	Conrac	.80b	7	2	26¾	26½	26⅝	
20¼	20⅝	ConEd	2	5	222	21⅜	21½	21⅝	
74⅛	71⅞	ConE pf	6		2	72⅞	72½	72⅞	
52¾	49	ConE pf	4.65		z10	51	51	51	— ⅛
56¾	52¼	ConE pf	5		2	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞+	⅛
27	22⅞	ConFds	1.40	8	218	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
77¾	63	ConF pf	4.50		7	67	65	67 +	1⅛
26⅛	21¾	ConFrgt	.90	7	32	23⅞	23½	23¼—	⅛
41⅝	34¾	ConNGs	2.50	7	298	40¼	40	40⅛+	⅛
121	117½	CnG pf	10.96		z110	118½	118	118	— ⅛
23½	20⅞	ConsPw	2.12	6	126	22¾	22½	22½—	⅛
52	47½	CnPw pf	4.50		270	50	50	50	— ⅛
85⅞	80	CnPw pf	7.68		z100	84	84	84	— ⅛
26¾	25⅝	CnPw pf	2.43		2	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	
93¼	84	CnPw pf	6						
7⅞	6	ContAir		8	620	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	ContCop	.50		4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
54⅝	47¾	ContlCp	3	12	573	53⅞	53¼	53⅞+	⅛
37⅞	33⅛	CntlGrp	2	9	85	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝—	⅛
60⅞	50⅞	Contill	2.40	7	40	52¾	52⅛	52⅝—	⅛
17¾	15⅝	ContIIRt	1.26	8	11	16⅛	15⅞	16	
2⅝	1⅞	ContIIRt			5	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
38	33⅞	Cont Oil	1.40	9	540	36¼	36	36⅛+	⅛
18⅛	24⅞	ContTel	1.56	10	323	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
26⅞	20	ContDta	.56e	8	171	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
40	35⅝	Conwd	2.20	8	4	40⅝	40	40⅝+	⅜
4⅛	3⅝	CookUn	.30t	6	25	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
45⅞	38⅞	Cooprin	1.08	11	44	43⅞	42⅞	43	
12½	9⅞	CoopLab	.20	9	31	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞—	⅛
18⅞	16⅝	CoopTR	.70	3	24	17½	17⅜	17½	
18¼	16⅞	CopT pf	1.25		1	18⅝	18½	18½	
20⅝	17	Copelnd	.68	9	710	18¾	18⅝	18¾+	⅛
24	19⅛	CoppRg			62	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
3⅝	3⅛	Cordura	.20	15	34	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
71⅞	59⅞	CornG	1.52a	16	77	67⅞	66⅞	67⅞+	⅛
2	1⅝	Cousins			31	1⅞	1¾	1⅞+	⅛
16½	12	Cowles	.64	19	22	15½	15¼	15¼	
33⅞	23	CoxBdct	.33	8	40	284	28¼	28¼—	⅛
15⅛	10½	Craig	.20		8	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
34⅞	26⅞	Crane	1.20b	7	74	34	33⅝	34	
6⅛	4⅞	CreditF	.34a	6	14	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
29	25½	CrockN	1.65	7	25	26½	26¼	26½	
47⅛	42¼	CrockN pf	3		2	43	43	43	— ½
16	13½	CrompK	.90	7	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
32⅛	28⅞	CrouHl	1	10	21	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
85⅞	77	CroHi pf	3.26		1	78	78	78	— 3
22⅞	19¾	CrwnCk		8	97	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
45⅞	38¾	CrwZel	1.80	10	163	39¾	39⅛	39⅛—	⅛
63	60⅛	CrnZ pf	4.20		z160	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝—	⅛
22¾	26¼	CrumFo	1.56	8	43	31¾	31⅜	31⅞—	⅛
23⅛	19¾	Calbro	1.32	7	10	21⅛	21¼	21⅛+	⅛
14⅞	9⅝	Culligan	.44	12	14	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
56¾	45⅛	CumEng	1.40	6	194	56½	55⅛	56	
157½	126⅞	CumE pf	7.50		z180	153½	152	153½	+ 1½
9⅞	8	ConnDrg	.25	9	12	9⅛	9	9⅛—	⅛
12⅝	11⅝	CurrInc	1.08		3	12½	12½	12½—	⅛
16⅞	15¾	CurtisWr	.60	8	45	17	16½	17	
28½	25½	CurtW A	2		1	27	27	27	
46⅛	37⅞	CutlerH	1.80	9	73	44⅞	44½	44¾	
28⅞	22⅞	Cyclop	1.20a	6	15	23⅞	23¼	23⅞+	⅜
26¾	23⅝	Cyprus	1.40	20	17	25	24⅞	25	— ⅛

D

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
8¼	6⅝	DPF Inc		9	39	6⅝	6½	6½+	⅛
8⅛	6⅝	Damon	.20	76	119	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9¼	8½	DanRiv	.48	5	52	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
29⅞	24½	DanaCp	1	8	60	26½	26	26	
35⅞	30⅛	Dartind	1b	9	35	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛—	⅛
37	33¾	Dart pf	2		2	36¼	36¼	36¼—	⅛
46⅛	34	DataGen		15	55	38¼	37	37	— ⅛
22⅛	17⅛	Datapn		9	40	22⅝	21⅜	22⅞+	⅛
38⅞	30⅛	DaytHd	1.20	8	124	31⅞	31¾	31⅛—	⅛
20⅞	18⅛	DaytPL	1.66	10	112	21	20½	20⅝+	⅛
87¼	83	DPL pf	7.48		z230	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞—	1¼
33½	26½	Deere	1.20	8	1003	33¼	32⅝	32⅞	
29⅝	26⅛	DelMon	1.30	6	50	26⅞	26⅜	26½—	⅜
14⅞	12	DelmaP	1.20	9	113	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	
39⅝	30	DeltaAir	.70	8	231	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝+	⅛
8¼	4¼	Deltec		13	8	5	5	5	
5¼	4⅛	Deltona			77	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
28½	23	DennMf	1.24	7	24	28½	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
24⅛	18⅞	Dennys	.60	9	19	20	19½	19⅝—	⅛
30⅞	22	Dentsply	.80	10	4	22⅜	22⅛	22	— ⅛
15⅞	12½	DeSoto	.60	5	12	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛+	⅛
16⅞	15⅛	DetEdis	1.45	8	153	16	15⅞	15⅞	
68	63½	DetE pf	5.50		1	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛+	¼
83¾	73	DetE pf	7.68		z100	81⅞	81¼	81¼+	¼
81½	76	DetE pf	7.45		z100	79½	79¼	79¼—	⅛
28½	27½	DetE pf	2.75		7	28⅛	28¼	28¼	
29⅞	27⅝	DeE pf	B2.75		24	28	28	28	
29¼	22⅛	Dexter	.80	10	16	29	29	29	— ⅛
8⅛	6½	DiGiorg	.05e	8	40	7⅛	7	7⅛—	⅛
13½	12⅛	DialFinl	.70	6	9	13	12⅞	13	
39⅝	35½	Diamint	2	9	67	38¼	36	36	— ⅞
24	17	DiamM	1.72t	8	26	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	
38⅝	33	DiamSh	1.10	10	310	37⅞	37⅛	37¼	
34⅝	29½	Dia pf	D 1.20		70	33⅜	33¼	33⅛—	¼
8⅛	6⅞	DickAB	.20	9	27	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	
12⅝	11⅜	Dictaphn	.64	10	72	12¼	11⅞	12⅛—	⅛
14⅞	10⅝	Diebold	.50	14	149	11⅛	11¼	11⅛—	⅛
54	35⅝	DigitalEq		16	597	39	39	39⅝	
12⅞	8⅝	Dillingm	.52	6	87	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
29⅝	25	Dillngm pf	2		2	27	27	27	
33⅞	30	Dillon	1.08b	11	2	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	
47⅝	33	Disney	.16	15	436	36	35⅛	35½—	⅛
2	1¼	Divrsfdln			4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅞	1	DivrsMtg			22	1	1	1	
14⅞	11	DrPepper	.56	13	123	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
52⅞	42½	DomeM	.30	16	8	49¼	48⅞	49	— ⅛
4½	2⅞	DonLuJ	.12e	11	29	3	3	3	
24⅛	22	Donnelly	.68	10	512	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
18⅝	15	DorOliv	.18e	5	5	16⅝	16¼	16¼—	⅛
12¾	10⅛	Dorsey	.40	5	5	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	
42⅞	34⅝	DoverCp	.90	12	21	42⅝	42	42⅛+	⅛
43½	33¾	Dow Ch	1.20	11	641	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝—	¼
34½	29¾	DowJon	1.16	14	1	32½	32½	32½—	¼
37⅛	29⅞	Dravo	1.05	11	77	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
46⅝	37⅛	Dresser	.80	11	784	45½	45	45¼—	⅜
18¼	16⅝	DrexBd	1.44		9	17⅛	17	17	— ⅛
8⅜	7⅛	Dreyfus	.55e	6	47	8	7⅞	7⅞+	⅛
135	123	duPont	5	14	145	128¾	127⅞	127⅞—	1¾
52	47	duPnt pf	3.50		1	49¼	49¼	49¼—	⅛
66¼	62½	duPnt pf	4.50		1	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞+	⅛
22⅞	19⅞	DukeP	1.60	8	185	22¼	21¾	22¼+	½
104	99¼	Duke pf	8.70		z200	102¾	102⅝	102⅝—	1⅛
95	90	Duke pf	7.80		z20	93	93	93	
31½	29	Duke pf	2.69		5	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞—	⅛
30⅛	25¼	DunBrd	1.24	15	463	28	27⅞	27⅞+	⅛
20¼	19⅛	DuqLtg	1.72	10	118	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
25	23	Duq pf	2		z100	23⅞	23½	23½—	⅜
27¼	26	Duq pf	2.31		z200	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
31	27½	Duq pf	2.75		z400	30	30	30	— ⅛
13¼	10¾	DutchBy	.74	10	20	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅛
12⅛	9⅞	Dymoln	.44	6	10	11⅛	10¾	10⅞—	⅛

E

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
21½	16½	EG&G	.36	14	14	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
4	3⅝	EMILt	.12e	8	147	4	3⅞	3⅞	
52¾	40¼	E Syst	1.60b	7	61	45½	45¼	45⅜—	¼
20⅝	18⅞	EagleP	.63	8	17	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	¼
21⅝	17⅛	EascoCp	.75	7	6	19⅝	19⅝	19½+	⅛
9⅝	7	EastAir		4	191	8⅛	7⅞	8	
29⅛	24	EastGsF	.80	10	304	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞—	⅛
19⅞	16⅞	EastUtl	1.60	10	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝—	¼
86¾	60	EasKd	1.60a	16	998	62½	61⅛	61⅛—	1⅝
44¼	39½	Eaton	2	8	30	44	43⅞	44 +	⅛
27⅞	22¼	Echlin	.60	12	7	24½	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
29⅛	22⅝	EckrdJk	.48	11	117	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝—	⅛
60⅞	55½	EdisBro	2.20	8	22	55¾	55½	55½+	⅛
15⅛	12⅞	Edwrds	.60a	3	3	13⅝	13½	13½—	⅛
17⅞	14⅝	ElPaso	1.10	10	714	17¾	17½	17½—	⅛
3½	2	ElecAssc			26	2⅛	2	2	
19⅞	16½	EDS	.60	14	2	17	17	17	+ ⅛
5⅛	3½	ElMeMg		6	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29	19½	ElginNat	1a	6	24	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
8⅞	5⅝	Elixirind		5	23	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
31⅝	25⅞	EltraCp	1.16	7	25	27½	27¼	27½+	⅛
36	31¼	EmerEl	1	15	217	34	33½	33⅞	
29	32¼	Emery	1.50	18	8	39	38⅝	38⅝—	⅛
12⅞	10	EmeryIn	.44	9	83	11	11	11	
39⅝	32⅝	Emhart	1.80	6	87	37½	37	37⅛+	⅛
52⅝	44	Emhart pf			4	48½	48¼	48¼—	⅛
16½	15	EmpDE	1.36	9	11	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
11⅛	10	EmpD pf	.72		2150	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
25⅝	18⅝	EmpGas	.40	6	11	24⅝	24¼	24⅝+	⅛
36⅞	31½	EnglMC	1.20	9	82	34½	34⅛	34½+	⅛
6⅞	5¼	EnnisB	.32	6	17	6	5¾	6 +	⅛
32⅛	27¼	Enserch	1.80	8	186	30⅞	30¼	30½—	⅛
35⅞	27	Entex	1.20	6	41	34	33⅛	34	— ⅛
39⅝	31½	Envrtec	.20e	17	99	37½	36⅞	37½	
29⅝	25⅞	Equifax	2a	8	4	27	26⅝	26⅝—	¼
14⅛	11⅞	Equimrk	.88	7	18	12	12	12	— ⅛
39	35⅞	EquitGs	2.84	6	5	36⅞	36¼	36¼	
26⅝	22¾	EqutLf	2.14e	12	61	25⅞	25⅛	25⅞+	⅛
35⅞	29½	Esmark	1.76	7	77	30⅞	30¼	30½—	⅛
11½	8¼	Esquire		19	5	11¼	11	11¼	
3⅛	6⅞	Esterline	.36	7	4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
45¼	40⅛	Ethyl	1.60	6	33	43⅞	43½	43½—	⅜
14	11⅞	EvansPd	.60	3	129	13½	13¼	13½	
15⅝	14⅞	Evans pf	1.40		15	15¼	15¼	15¼	
29	25	ExCelO	1.25	8	14	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	
21½	19⅝	Exclsr	1.73e		5	20¼	20¼	20¼	
55⅛	49⅝	Exxon	3	9	1039	52¾	52⅛	52½—	⅛

F

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
26⅝	24	FMC	1	11	86	25¾	25⅝	25⅝	
38	35	FMC pf	2.25		3	37½	37½	37½	
9⅝	7⅝	Fabrge	.40	8	25	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	FabriCtr	.20	5	100	7⅛	7	7⅛	
7⅛	5⅞	FacetEnt		12	42	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
41⅞	23	FairCam	.80	11	139	30⅛	29⅝	29⅞—	⅛
11⅛	9⅛	Fairind	.30	9	164	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
46⅞	34⅝	FalconS	1	12	128	44⅛	44⅝	44⅛—	⅛
6⅞	4½	FarahMf			48	5⅛	5	5	
7¾	5½	Fedders		37	30	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
27¼	24	FedrlCo	1.60	7	10	26½	26	26	
25½	21⅝	FdMog	1.40	6	34	24	23¾	23⅞—	⅛
17⅝	15¾	FedNMt	1	5	283	16	15¾	15¾	
20½	13½	FdSignl	.80	12	265	21½	19¾	20	
49⅞	37⅞	FedDSt	1.46	11	589	38½	39	39	— ¼
34⅛	30⅝	Ferro	1.25	8	3	32	32	32	— ⅛
10¾	8⅝	Fibreord			57	9	8⅞	8⅞	
7⅞	6	FldFin	.30	5	10	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
35⅝	32⅝	FidelUn	2.40	7	3	33¼	33¼	33¼+	⅛
20⅝	19	Fieldcrst	1a	6	34	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
15⅞	9⅛	Filtrol		7	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
21⅞	16⅝	FinSanB	.48	5	7	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝+	⅛
23¼	17	FinlFed	.50	6	57	23½	23¼	23¼—	⅛
23¼	18⅛	Firestn	1.10	11	63	19¾	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
186	13½	FstChar	.15r	7	140	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
22⅞	18¼	FstChic	.96	7	69	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅛
37⅝	31¼	FtBnTex	1	9	7	31½	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
43¾	37¼	FstInBn	1.20	10	76	41	40½	40⅝+	⅛
17	11⅛	FstMiss	.36	10	38	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
30⅛	26⅝	FstNBo	1.89	8	46	27¼	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
26⅛	23¼	FtNStBn	2	8	12	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
17⅛	15½	FtPa	1.32	10	81	17	16¾	16⅞	
2¾	1¾	FtPaMtg			1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
12¾	11⅝	FstUnRl	1	14	13	12½	12¼	12⅜+	⅛
7⅞	6⅛	FstVaBk	.45	8	9	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
24⅛	21	FWisCp	1.76	8	9	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	⅛
32¼	27⅛	FischM	1.20	9	6	29	28½	29 +	⅛
13⅝	10⅝	FishFds	.60	5	8	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
14⅝	11⅞	FishrScl	.28	7	12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
19⅝	10⅛	FleetEnt	.40	9	128	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
17⅞	16¼	Fleming	.80	8	18	16⅞	16½	16⅝	
16⅞	10¾	FlexiVan	.20	10	287	14⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
23⅛	13⅛	Flintkot	1.16	16	39	19⅝	19½	19⅝—	⅛
81	63	Flint pf	4.50		z100	80	79	79	
40⅞	30	Flint pf	2.25		5	39½	39	39½—	⅛
34¾	23¼	FlaECst		16	8	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞—	⅛
25⅛	20	FlaGas	1.20	8	310	25	24½	24½—	¼
26	22½	FlaPwL	1.56	9	243	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
36⅞	28⅞	FlaPow	2.28	9	160	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
24⅛	16⅞	FlaStl	1.20	22	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
38⅞	33¼	FluorCp	.1	10	250	38¾	36⅛	38¼—	⅛
7⅞	5⅝	PdFair	.20	8	88	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
15⅞	13¼	FooteCB	1	8	22	15⅞	15¾	15¾—	⅛
61⅝	52⅝	FordM	3.20	4	413	55⅛	55	55⅛—	⅛
17¼	15	ForMcK		5	192	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
23	25¾	FMK pf	1.30		7	26⅛	26¼	26⅛+	⅛
15⅞	14⅞	FtDear	1.24		22	15⅝	15⅜	15⅛	
372	32⅞	FtHowP	.72	11	78	34¼	34	34	
27¼	19½	FosWH	.36b	1⅞		14⅝	14⅝	25⅝	
53¾	42½	Foxboro	1.20	10	74	54	53½	54 +	⅝
29⅛	16⅝	FrnklnM	.74	6	354	172	17	17	— ¼
31⅞	25⅛	FreepM	1.60	10	86	27½	27⅛	27¼—	¼
23½	16⅛	Frigtrn	.10e	36	270	22⅞	22½	22¾+	⅛
31⅞	28	Fruehf	1.80	7	82	28⅞	28½	28½—	⅛
13	8⅞	Fuqua	.36	6	135	10⅛	9⅞	10 +	⅛

G

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅝	11	GAFCp	.60	11	101	12⅞	11⅞	12	— ⅛
19½	16¼	GAFpf	1.20		6	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞+	⅛
34⅞	28⅝	GATX	1.80	13	119	31⅝	31⅛	31⅜—	⅛
45	39	GATX pf	2.50		6	40½	40	40½	
9⅛	7⅝	GCA Cp	.05e	16	24	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	
6	5¼	GFBUSN	.3g	¼					
6¼	5⅛	Gableind			⅞	5½	5⅛	5⅜	5¾
33	29½	GamSk	1.40	8	38	31¼	30⅞	31	— ⅛
35¾	31⅛	Gannett	.1	15	76	33⅞	33¼	33½—	⅛
13⅝	9	GapStrs	.20e	7	20	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
20	17½	GardDen	.76	20	104	20⅝	20⅛	20½—	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	Gartink	1.04	6	7	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	
15⅞	13⅛	GasSvc	1.20	7	6	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	
10	8¼	Gateway	.15e	4	54	9⅛	9	9¼	
28½	24¾	Gearhrt	.28	12	8	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛+	⅛
27⅛	18½	GemCa	1.20		6	19	19	19	
17⅞	14½	Gemin	1.20a		5	15½	15⅛	15⅛	
11½	9⅛	GAInv	1.22e		13	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
64⅞	52¼	GnAmO	1b	17	401	63	60	61½+	1⅜
14½	11¼	GenBanc	.89	7	5	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	
13⅝	10⅞	GnCable	.72	11	292	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	
24⅞	21⅛	GCinma	.48	7	20	22¼	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
6	4⅝	GenDevl		5	11	5	5	5	+ ⅛
61	49	GenDyn		6	72	55½	54⅞	55⅛+	⅛
57¼	47⅞	GenEl	1.60	13	1314	55¼	54⅞	55⅛+	¼
35	29	GnFood	1.64	9	90	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
33⅛	27½	GnGth	1.38e	20	1	31⅞	31¾	31¾—	⅛
24⅛		GenHost	.60		10	23¾	23⅛	23⅛	
12¾	10⅛	GenInst	.25t	10	64	11¼	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
20½	18½	GenMed	.20	7	7	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
34⅞	26¾	GenMills	.83	12	471	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞	
78½	66⅜	GnMot	5.55e	7	x1941	69⅛	68⅞	69	— ⅛
72¼	69⅜	GMot pf	5		8	69⅝	69⅛	69⅝+	⅛
8⅛	6⅞	GenPort			15	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
29⅞	18	GPU	1.68	5	188	19⅛	19	19⅛	
9⅛	7¼	GnRetr	.10e	95	9	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
52⅞	47⅛	GnSignl	1.36	13	35	54	54	54 +	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	GenSteel		7		6⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
32⅞	28½	GTelEl	2	9	836	31⅛	30¾	31	— ⅛
26¾	24⅛	GTIEI pf	2.50		3	34⅛	34¼	34⅛—	⅛
29¼	27⅝	GTIEI pf	2.48		7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
28½	23¼	GTire	1.20b	6	96	28¼	27¾	28⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅞	Genesco		22	155	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
37⅛	25½	GenuPts	.90	15	26	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
38⅛	28⅛	GaPac	.80b	14	1021	31⅛	30¾	30⅞—	⅛
27⅛	26	GaPw pf	2.52		6	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
31⅞	28½	GaPw pf	2.75		25	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
89	85	GaPw pf	7.80		z410	86⅞	86⅛	86⅛	
86½	82½	GaPw pf	7.72		z50	84	84	84 +	½
39⅛	34⅝	Gerber	1.40	13	343	38⅛	37½	38	— ¼
212	179¼	GettyO	5.70e	18	193	183¾	182	183¼—	½
13⅛	8½	GiantPC	.60	35	12	8¾	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
11⅝	8⅞	Gibr Fin	.10r	3	94	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	
11½	8¼	GiddLew	.50	12	15	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6	5⅞	GiffdHill	.80	6	24	4	4	4	
28⅛	25¼	Gillette	1.50	12	373	28⅞	28½	28⅝+	⅛
9⅛	6⅞	Ginosinc		7	21	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅛	10½	GleasW	.44	10	124	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅛
9⅛	7	GlobMar			198	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
34½	24⅞	GlobeUn	1.20	6	67	33⅛	32⅞	33⅛—	⅛
20⅛	16⅞	GldWFn	.12e	4	13	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
22⅛	17⅞	GoldW pf	.28		9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
35⅛	25¼	Goodrh	1.12	19	179	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
22⅞	18⅞	Goodyr	1.10	10	273	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
21½	19	GorJwlA	.40	5	18	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
33⅞	27¼	Gould	1.12	10	602	35	34⅝	34⅞+	⅛
37⅞	27⅛	Gould pf	1.35		82	34⅝	34¼	34⅝—	⅛
31⅞	28	Grace	1.60	9	611	30⅝	29¾	30⅛+	⅛
30⅛	25⅞	Grainger	.43	15	139	29⅛	29	29½+	⅛
21¼	16	GrandUn	1	7	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
15⅞	13⅞	Granitvl	.50	5	22	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	GrayDrg	.80	5	19	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
14½	10⅞	GrAtlPac		7	51	11	10⅞	10⅞	
32⅞	27⅛	GHLKD	1.20a	5	12	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
25⅞	21⅝	GtNolr	1.50e	18	14	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
32¾	27¼	GtNoNk	1.10	8	94	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
25⅞	20⅝	GtWnFin	.70	5	306	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
273	19⅛	GtWstUtd		2		20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
24⅛	18⅞	GtWn pf	1.88		13⅞	19½	19⅝	19⅝	
20⅞	18⅞	GrGiant	1.06	10		19⅝	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
23⅛	19⅛	Greyh	.86b	7	260	14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
14	12¾	Greyhnd wt			40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
1⅝	1	Grolier			55	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
23⅛	16⅛	Grumm			391	21¼	20¾	21¼—	⅛
21⅛	14⅞	Guardin	.20	8	27	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
18½	13⅜	GlfWstn	.65	3	140	14⅛	13⅞	14	
7⅛	6¼	GlfWstd wt			60	9-16	9-16	9-16	
40⅛	33¼	GlfW pf	2.50		3	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	
14	10¾	GlfUtid	.60	13	34	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
30⅞	27⅛	GulfOil	1.80	7	815	28	27⅞	27⅞—	⅛
23⅞	19⅞	GulfRes		9	69	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
26⅛	21½	GulfR pf	1.30		3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	⅛
24⅛	21⅝	GulfR pf	1.60		12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
16⅛	13¾	GlfStUt	1.12	8	163	13¾	13⅝	13⅝	
7⅛	4⅝	Gulton	.05e	10	215	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛

H

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
3⅛	2½	HMW			14	3	3	3	
21⅞	17⅝	HallFB	.76	10	29	18	18	18	— ⅛
64⅞	54½	Hallbrt		11	509	61⅞	60½	60⅝—	⅛
25⅞	20⅞	HamrIP	1.30	9	42	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
13¼	16⅛	HanJSe	1.47e		7	17½	17	17	
21¼	21½	HanJIn	1.88e		16	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	
5	4⅛	Handimn	.20	12	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
26	21⅛	Hanes	1.36	6	10	24⅞	24⅝	24⅞—	⅛
54½	47⅞	Hanna	1.80	9	64	53¼	53	53	— ⅛
35½	31⅛	HarBrJ	1.44	9	19	33⅛	32⅛	32⅝—	⅛
10	8	Hardees	.16	6	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
35⅛	23⅛	Harman	.50b	9	116	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
24⅛	16⅝	Harnlshf	.80	9	325	23⅝	23½	23½—	⅛
16⅞	10⅝	Harrah	.40	9	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
39⅛	33	HarrBk	1.50	7	1	33	33	33	
39⅝	28	Harris	.80	14	88	39	38⅞	38⅞—	⅛
26½	24⅛	Harsco	1.40b	7	11	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
14½	14⅞	HartSMx	.72	8	107	16⅛	16½	16⅝+	⅛
29⅜	25⅛	HarteHk	.75	11	8	27½	27½	27½	
18½	17	HattSe	1.44a	12	7	17¾	17¾	17¾+	⅛
25⅞	23⅛	HawllEl	1.88	8	10	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
19	16	HayesAlb	1b	5	6	17	16⅞	17	
12⅜	8½	Hazelin	.10e	5	14	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
9⅝	8	Hecks	.24	8	50	9	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
15⅞	16⅛	HeclaM	.30t		23	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
20½	15⅝	HellmB	.80	6	22	19⅝	19	19⅝+	⅛
34	28	HeinzH	1.20	9	26	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
6⅝	4⅞	HelenеC		5	181	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞+	⅛
22⅞	17½	Hellerlnt	.92	8	34	19½	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
37⅞	30½	HelmerP	.28	12	101	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝—	½
8¾	8	HemInc	.60e		4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
28½	21¼	Hercules	1	12	253	21⅞	21	21⅛—	½
22⅞	19	Hershey	1.12	7	16	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
12	8	Hesston		4	86	10½	10⅛	10⅛	
19⅝	16¼	Hestn pf	1.60		11	17⅝	17½	17⅝—	⅛
42⅞	22⅝	Heublin	1.32	9	335	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
87⅛	68⅞	HewltPk	.40	20	208	72⅞	71⅝	72	— ⅞
8¼	6	HghVolt	.05e	19	41	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
25⅞	20¾	Hillenbd	.82	8	3	21¾	21½	21¾—	⅛
23⅞	19⅝	HiltonHtl	.92	9	77	23	22⅝	23	— ⅛
25⅝	20⅛	Hobart	1	11	11	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
8½	6	HoffEle	.24	7	8	6⅝	6½	6½—	⅛
13⅞	11⅛	Holiday	.46	9	275	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
24⅛	20¼	HlidyA	1.70t		1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞—	⅛
32⅝	23⅞	HollyS	2.40	12	90	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
43⅞	34½	Homestk	1	19	80	41¼	40¾	40⅞+	⅛
25⅛	22⅛	Honda	.15r	21	38	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
52	43½	Honywll	1.60	9	428	51⅛	50¾	50⅞—	¼
24⅝	20⅝	HoovBB	1.12	7	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
2⅝	1⅝	Horizon			16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
22	13½	HospAff	.32b	9	28	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
29½	21⅛	HospCpA	.40	8	83	24	23⅝	24	
11⅞	9⅞	Hostinll	.44	7	48	11⅝	11	11⅛—	⅛
18⅞	15¼	Houdall	.90a	6	21	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
18⅞	16⅛	HousMif	.84	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
9⅞	7½	HousFab	.32	7	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	⅛
21⅞	19⅞	HoushF	1.20	8	83	20	19⅞	19⅞—	¼
38⅛	34¾	HouF pf	2.50		4	35⅛	35	35	
36⅛	30	Housind	1.76	8	276	32½	32	32½+	⅛
35	27⅛	HousNG	.70	10	135	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞—	⅛
12½	9⅛	HowJohn	.32	8	187	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
17⅝	15⅛	Hubbrd	1.20	12	12	16⅛	16½	16⅛—	⅛
19¼	16	HudsnA	.80	102	x1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
18¾	16¼	HudsnB	.80	102	x1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
10⅞	6⅝	HoshHat	.40	8	59	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
42⅛	34	HughsTl	.50	13	326	39¼	38⅛	38⅞—	⅛
18⅞	14⅝	Humana	.50	9	14	16⅝	16¼	16⅝+	⅛
16	11⅝	HuntCh	.34	14	433	16¼	15¼	16⅛+	1
17⅝	13	HuttnEF	.60	5	38	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
14⅝	12⅝	Huyck	.60	11	205	13⅛	13	13	— ¼

I

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
26¼	21⅝	ICInds	1.40	6	201	25¼	25	25	
45⅝	42⅛	ICInd pf	3.50		31	44	43¾	44	
43½	41⅞	IC pf wi	3.50		9	43½	43½	43½	
6⅛	4⅝	ICNPha		44	73	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	
47⅞	40⅛	INACp	2.30	10	26	44¼	43⅝	43⅞—	½
20⅝	18⅝	INAIn	1.59a		13	19⅝	19	19¼+	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	IUIntl	.90	8	413	13¼	13	13⅛+	⅛
36½	32½	IUInt A			1	36	36	36	—⅛
31¼	26¼	IdahoP	2.16	9	34	27	26⅝	26⅞	
23¼	19⅝	IdealBa	1.20	9	22	23	22⅝	23 +	¼
8⅛	7½	IdeaToy	.32b	5	27	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
27⅞	25⅛	IllPowr	2.20	10	72	26½	26¼	26⅝+	⅛
52½	48⅞	IlPow pf	4.12		z100	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝—	¼
56	52⅝	IlPow pf	4.47		2600	54⅝	54½	54⅝+	1⅛
28	21⅛	ITW	.56	13	10	23	22⅝	23 +	¼
17¾	15	ImpICpA	.40	5	625	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
10½	9⅛	IncCCu	.88e		1	10½	10½	10½+	¼
123	117	IndlM pf	12		z50	120	120	120	
29	24¼	IndlGas	2.12	6	9	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛	
25	23	IndplPL	1.90	8	20	24⅝	24¼	24⅛	
18⅝	16	IndlNat	1.20	8	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
22⅞	11⅞	InexcoO		22	2564	23⅛	21¼	22⅛+	1⅛
78	65	IngerR	2.80	14	84	75⅛	75	75	— ⅛
50¼	45	IngR pf	2.35		18	48¼	47⅝	47⅝—	⅛
32⅞	25⅛	InlodCon	1	11	24	32⅛	32	32¼—	⅛
52¼	45⅛	InlndStl	2.60	10	140	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝—	⅛
23¾	14⅛	Inmont	.80	9	114	23⅛	22½	22⅞+	⅛
16½	13⅛	Insilco	.88	8	40	16¼	16	16⅛—	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	Insll pf	A1.25		11	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
30½	24⅛	InspCop		27	21	26½	25⅛	26 +	⅛
1⅝	1⅛	InstInvTr			8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10½	8⅛	Integon	.36	6	26	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
46	36½	Interco	1.80	8	136	42⅝	42⅛	42⅛—	⅛
9⅛	5¾	IntercDiv		7	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
39⅛	33⅛	Interlak	2.20	6	17	33½	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
286⅛	256⅛	IBM	10	16	795	260	256⅝	256⅝—	3⅝
22½	18¼	IntFlavF	.44	19	55	19½	19¼	19¼+	¼
37⅞	29⅞	IntHarv	1.85	6	261	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
44⅛	37	IntMinC	2.40	7	105	42	41⅝	41⅝	
20⅞	13⅞	IntMng	.40	9	74	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	16¼	IntMulti	.85	7	50	18⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
69⅝	51⅞	IntPaper	2	11	283	58⅞	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
34⅞	31¼	IntTT	1.76	8	512	34⅝	34⅛	34⅝	
63⅞	59	IntTT pfH	4		1	62¼	62¼	62¼	
58¼	53½	IntTT pfK	4		44	57⅞	57¼	57⅞+	⅛
41⅞	38	IntTT pf	2.25		53	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛—	¼
63	59¼	IntTT pf	4.50		1	61½	61½	61½+	½
32	27⅞	Intrpco	1.45	7	7	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛	
83⅛	74⅛	Intrpcopf	5		4	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞+	⅛
34⅞	28½	IntrpGp	1.60	7	68	34⅛	34	34 +	⅛
18	16⅝	IntrsPw	1.45	9	30	17⅛	17½	17⅛	
6⅛	5	IntrstUn	.24	24	28	6⅛	6	6⅛	
26½	19¼	IowaBf	.50	4	105	23⅝	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
17¼	15½	IowaEl	1.50	8	23	17	16⅞	17	— ⅛
23⅛	20⅛	IowaIlG	1.84	9	17	22	21⅝	22 +	⅜
28	26⅛	IowlIl pf	2.31		z30	27	27	27	
26¼	24⅞	IowaPL	2.10	8	14	26⅛	25⅞	26	
22⅝	20⅝	IowaPS	1.80	9	33	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞+	⅛
6⅝	4½	IpcoHsp	.05e	8	4	5	5	5 +	⅛
18	14	ItekCo		21	105	16½	16	16⅝+	⅛
15⅞	12⅛	ItelCp	.30	6	71	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛

J - K

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
19¼		JamesF	.80	10	2	18⅝	18¼	18¼	
17½	14⅞	Jantzen	.80	6	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
10⅛	8	JapanF	.98e		59	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
32⅝	26⅝	JeffPilot	.92	9	21	28⅛	27⅞	28 +	⅛
103⅞	98½	JerC pf	9.36		z40	103½	103½	103½—	¼
92¼	87	JerC pf	8.12		z60	88	88	88	— 1
115	109⅛	JerC pf	11		z40	114	112½	112½—	2½
26½	22½	JewelC	1.30	7	29	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Jewelcor		4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
36	27⅛	JhnMan	1.40	12	318	35⅝	34⅞	35⅛+	⅛
78⅛	62⅛	JohnsJn	1.40	18	271	66⅛	65⅝	65⅞—	⅛
17	7⅛	JohnsEF	.80		57	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
43¾	26⅛	JohnCn	1.40	10	66	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞—	⅛
15¾	12⅞	JonLogn	2	6	12	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
58⅞	53½	JonLaupf	5		z40	57	57	57	+ 1
26⅞	19⅛	Jorgen	1	7	1	26	26	26	
22½	18⅛	Jostens	1	11	19	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
49¾	40½	JoyMfg	1.30	13	63	48	46⅞	47⅛—	⅛
43⅞	34	KLM Air		10	8	46⅛	45¼	45¼+	2⅛
39½	32½	KaisrAl	1.40	14	178	39¼	32⅞	39 +	⅛
38	33	KaisrAl wd			128	38	37⅞	38 +	⅛
12	9⅛	KaisCem	.50	8	114	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
11	9⅛	KaisCem wd			47	11⅞	11⅛	12	
33⅛	29	KaisrSt	1.50	5	21	32¼	31⅛	32¼+	⅛
32	31	KaisrSt wd			50	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
10⅝	8⅞	KaneMil	.28	6	16	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
387	27⅛	Kaneb	1	13	79	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
18⅞	17	Kaneb wi			7	18	17⅞	18	— ⅛
30⅛	28⅞	KCtyPL	2.4	8	13	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛+	⅛
58	53½	KCPL pf	4.50		z40	56	56	56	
28⅛	26⅛	KCPL pf	2.33		28	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
38⅞	27¼	KCSoIn	1.20	12	16	37⅛	37	37⅛—	⅛
24⅛	19⅝	KanGEl	1.76	7	15	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
24½	20	Kannb	1.48	8	14	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
23⅝	19⅞	KanPLt	1.70	7	24	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
28⅞	27¼	KaPL pf	2.32		10	28	28	28	
9⅛	6½	Katyind		4	18	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
24	18⅝	Katy pf	1.46		3	20	20	20	
8¾	7⅛	KaufBr	.06e	12	106	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
18¾	17⅛	Kauf pf	1.50		4	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
20⅛	15⅞	Kewecki	.10e	9	10	20⅛	19⅝	19⅞—	⅛
11¼	9⅛	Keene	.30	7	18	11¼	11	11⅛+	⅛
14⅞	9⅛	Keller	.20	10	23	14	13¾	13¾—	⅛
27⅞	23½	Kellogg	1.10	15	106	26½	26¼	26¼+	⅛
15⅛	13¾	Kellwd	.92	5	24	13⅞	13½	13⅞—	⅛
30	23¼	Kennmtl	.96	11	24	29¾	29½	29⅝+	⅛
307	25⅞	Kennct	.60e	57	174	29	28⅝	29	
24⅛	22	KyUtil	1.96	9	22	24⅝	24½	24⅛	
16¾	12½	KerrGls	.40	6	86	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛—	⅛
74½	59⅛	KerrMc	1.25	13	7	67⅛	66½	67	— ½
21⅞	16⅛	KeystCon	1a	9	2	17	16⅞	16⅞—	⅛
30⅛	23⅛	KiddeW	1.20	5	64	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
50½	46⅛	Kidde pfC	4		1	48⅛	48⅛	48⅛	
45½	40⅛	KimbCl	2.20	9	146	45⅛	44⅝	44⅝+	⅛
15⅞	10⅛	KingDSt	.60	8	42	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
20⅛	13⅞	Kirsch	.90	14	11	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
38⅞	30⅞	KnigtRd	.72	14	79	33	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
19⅞	16⅛	Koehrin	.50e	7	103	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
25⅝	23⅞	Koppers	.90	11	157	24⅝	24	24⅛	
55	52¼	Kopprpf	4		220	52	52	52	— ½
7⅛	6⅝	Koracrp		4	7	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞+	⅛
47⅞	43⅛	Kraft	2.32	9	43	47⅝	47¼	47¼—	⅛
40⅞	27⅛	KresgeS	.56	14	1408	30⅛	29⅝	29⅝—	⅛
27½	23⅛	Kroger	1.44	7	34	25⅝	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
25⅞	23	Kubota	.42r	20	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
19½	12⅝	Kysor	.80	8	71	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	

L

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5⅛	4½	LFE Cp		19	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
13⅝	9¼	LTV Cp		7	36	10½	10⅛	10½	
18	14½	PTVA	.35t		1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
54⅛	50	LTVCp pf	5		4	50⅝	50½	50⅝+	¼
24⅛	19⅝	LacGas	1.66	8	12	20⅛	20½	20⅝+	¼
14⅛	12	LaneBry	.80	7	71	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝—	⅛
11⅛	9	LawtrCh	.40	15	6	10	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
18¼	13⅝	LearSieg	.50	7	176	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
31⅞	27	Leasw	1.20	9	3	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
28⅛	22½	LeedsN	.60b	9	23	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
23⅝	15⅛	Leesona	1	6	23	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	⅛
19	15½	LehPCt	1	11	5	18	18	18	
1	⅝	LehValy		7	130	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
16	13¼	LVIn pf	1.50		5	16	16	16	
13	10⅝	Lehmn	1.25e		2⅛	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
7⅝	5⅝	Lenner		70	24	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
24	21¼	Lenox	1	9	10	22½	22¼	22⅛+	⅛
7½	6	LesFay	.40b	7	5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
14⅞	13	LevFln	.75a		10	14⅛	13⅝	13⅞—	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	LeviStra	.80	6	104	27⅛	27	27⅛+	⅛
6⅞	4⅝	LevitzF		12	76	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
37⅝	31	LOF	1.80a	7	146	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
71⅛	64	LOF pf	4.75		10	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛—	⅛
4	3⅛	LibrtyLn			84	4⅛	3⅞	4 +	⅛
11	4⅝	LibrtyLn pf			17	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
39⅝	31	LiggtGp	2.50	8	19	37⅛	37	37⅛	
18⅛	37⅛	LillyEli	1.42	10	219	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
36½	31⅛	LincNat	1.60	9	112	37	37	37	— ⅛
19⅝	18⅞	LincPl	1.73a		23	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
3	2⅛	Lionel		6	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅝	12⅝	LittonIn	.18t	12	93	14⅛	14	14	
28⅛	20⅛	Litton pf	2		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
11	8⅝	Lockhd		4	2447	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
19⅝	16⅝	Loctite	.16	10	885	17½	17	17	— ⅛
37⅞	31⅛	Loews	1.20	6	43	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛—	⅛
11⅝	6½	LomaFin	.50	10	77	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14	LomM	.9e		35	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
22⅝	19⅝	LonStar	1.10	10	53	23⅛	23	23⅛—	⅛
19⅛	17⅛	LngIsLt	1.60	7	17	19	18⅝	18⅝—	⅛
131½	125½	LIL pfN	13		z100	130	130	130	
28	25¼	LIL pfP	2.43		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
28	25⅛	LIL pfO	2.47		1	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
31⅞	23⅛	LongDr	.48	16	11	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
17⅛	13½	LoralCp	.40	7	19	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
21⅝	25⅞	LaLand	1.20	10	492	27⅛	27	27	— ⅛
19⅛	14⅞	LaPacif	.40	9	108	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
27⅛	24½	LouisGs	1.92	9	10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
15	11⅞	Lowenst	.60	13	4	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
37⅝	27¼	Lubrizol	1.30	12	42	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛+	⅛
16½	13⅞	LuckyS	.48b	12	53	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
9⅛	7⅝	Ludlow	.40	10	33	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
35⅛	25⅛	LukenSt	1.60	9	28	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
14	9⅛	Lykes	.40		26	11	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
35⅝	26	Lykes pf	2.50		12	28⅛	28	28	— ⅛
9	6⅝	LynCSys	.30	10	27	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	

M

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
13⅛	10	MBPX	.40a	5	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
42⅛	36¼	MCA	1b	8	74	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
5⅛	4	MEI		8	16	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
21⅝	10⅝	MGIC	.20	12	182	15⅝	15	15⅝	
10⅛	7⅝	MacAF	.60b	32	81	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝+	⅛
6⅛	4⅝	MacDon	.10e	5	414	6⅝	5⅞	6⅛+	¼
6⅝	5⅝	Macke	.36	5	11	6⅛	6	6	
10⅛	8½	Macmill	.50	7	143	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	
37	31⅛	Macy	1.30	7	97	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝+	⅛
55	51	Macypf	4.25		z50	54	54	54	
13⅛	10⅛	MadsFd	.77e		77	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
10⅛	5	MadSqG		11	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
11⅛	9	MagicCf	.40	7	40	10⅛	10	10	
41⅛	33	Mallory	1.20	14	23	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛+	¼
25⅛	22	MalonH	.68	10	42	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	
9⅛	7⅝	Manhlin	.20b	4	6	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
41⅛	36⅝	MfrHan	1.92	7	102	37⅛	36⅝	37	
47⅛	40⅛	MAPCO	1.10	14	184	46	45⅝	45⅝—	½
16⅞	12	MaratM	.50	5	103	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
59	50	MaratO	2.20	8	1100	53½	51⅛	51⅛—	1⅝
20	16⅝	Maremt	.60	6	44	19⅛	19	19⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10	MarMid	.80	9	86	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	MarionL	.52	10	27	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	¼
57⅛	45⅝	Marley	1.20	8	29	58⅛	57	58⅛+	1
14	9⅛	Marriot	.25t	31	2614	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
61	53½	MrshM	2.40	17	29	59⅛	59	59	
18	17⅛	MarshF	1.24	9	55	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	MartMa	1.40	8	371	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
20⅛	13⅛	MaryK	.40	19	59	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
28⅝	24½	MrldCu	.66b	8	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
29⅛	19⅛	MascoCp	.28	11	141	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	Masonit	.60	12	25	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	MasM	1.11e	12	27	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	17⅛	MassyF	1a	4	91	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15⅝	MasCp	1.52		11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	Masinc	.96e		37	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
26⅛	21⅝	MatsuE	.29e	9	9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
7	5	Mattel		7	55	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
32⅛	23⅛	MayDSt	1.16	8	133	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
26	23⅛	MayerO	.80	10	5	24	24	24	— ⅛
3⅛	3	MaysJW		12	8	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
35⅛	28½	Maytg	1.50a	13	24	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛—	⅛
58⅛	49⅛	McDer	1.60	4	219	53⅛	52⅛	52⅛—	1⅛
53⅛	37⅛	McDnld	.10	14	501	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
24⅛	19⅛	McDonD	.50	7	467	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
23	18⅛	McDonh	.90	6	11	20⅛	20	20	
33⅛	28⅛	McGEd	1.60	9	43	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15⅛	McGrwH	.80	10	46	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
34⅛	28⅛	McIntyr	1	6	z110	32½	32	32	— ½
20⅛	15⅛	McKee	1	7	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
26⅛	20	McLean	.46	7	16	20⅛	20	20⅛	
18⅛	13	McLouf	.30t	9	67	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
12⅛	11	McNeil	.80	6	12	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
24	18⅛	MeadCp	1	6	367	23⅛	23	23⅛+	⅛
61	49⅛	Mea pf	B2.80		9	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	
30⅛	27⅛	Medusa	1.60	8	24	32	31⅛	31⅛+	1
27⅛	22⅛	Melville	.96	10	42	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Menasc	.20t	10	66	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛+	⅛
46	37⅛	MercStr	.80	8	13	38	37⅛	37⅛—	⅛
68⅛	50	Merck	1.50	15	409	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛+	⅛
20⅛	17⅛	Meredith	.80	5	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
25⅛	17⅛	MerrLyn	.88	9	106	18	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
39⅛	31	MesaPet	.10	16	206	35⅛	34⅛	34⅛—	⅛
40⅛	33⅛	MesP pf	1.60		35	37	36⅛	37 +	⅛
14	8⅛	Masabi	1.30e	10	70	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Mesta	1.50e	7	21	28	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16	MGM	1r	8	80	20⅛	19⅛	20	— ⅛
132½	26⅛	Metrom	1.10	6	54	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
44⅛	42	MtE pf	C3.90		z50	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛+	1⅛
93⅛	86	MtE pf	F8.12		z50	92	92	92	— 1
25⅛	25	MhCon pf	2.05		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
30	28⅛	MhWI pf	2.67		17	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
26⅛	25	MhWI pf	2.12		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
25	20⅛	Microwv	.40	10	43	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
18⅛	16	MidCH	1.24	9	20	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	MidSUt	1.38	9	225	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
1⅛	⅞	MidlndM			1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
31⅛	28⅛	MidlRo	1.60	8	16	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
26⅛	22	MilesLab	1.28	8	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
14⅛	11⅛	MiltBrad	.60	7	104	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛+	⅛
23⅛	21⅛	MinnGs	1.72	7	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
57	47⅛	MinMM	1.70	16	497	51⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
22⅛	20⅛	MinnPL	1.76	8	14	21⅛	21	21⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	MirroAl	.96	18	8	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
20⅛	16⅛	MissnEq	.48	7	38	20⅛	20	20	— ½
49⅛	39⅛	MPacC	1.80	7	101	49	48⅛	48⅛	
29⅛	27⅛	MoPtCe	1.60	8	56	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
17⅛	15⅛	MoPSv	1b	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	MoPS pf	2.44		2	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
71	62	Mobil	3.80	7	384	66⅛	66	66⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	MobileH			7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅛	14⅛	Mohasco	.90	9	9	16	15⅛	16	
7⅛	4⅛	MohkDta		15	145	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
23	21½	MohkR	1.20	4	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
52⅛	36½	Molycp	1.20	9	113	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛—	⅛
60⅛	49⅛	Moly pf	2.50		1	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	⅛
27⅛	24⅛	Monrh	1.20a	5	2	24⅛	24⅛	24 +	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	Monogr	.80	5	35	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
12⅛	8⅛	MonrEq	.20	28	133	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
88⅛	73⅛	Monsan	3.10	8	x1060	78⅛	77⅛	77⅛+	⅛
42⅛	35⅛	MonDU	2.40	9	7	40	40	40	
28⅛	24	MonPw	1.80	11	77	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
24⅛	20	MontSt	1.80a		23	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
11⅛	10	MONY	.96e	13	33	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
53⅛	41⅛	MooreM	1.35	6	45	53⅛	53	53⅛+	⅛
56⅛	46	Morgan	2	10	210	49⅛	48⅛	49	
27⅛	20⅛	MorKn	1.10b	6	973	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	1⅛
13⅛	9⅛	MorseSh	.50	4	61	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	MtgTrAm			13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
22⅛	18⅛	MorNor	1	8	33	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
56⅛	42	Motorola	.84	14	96	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛—	⅛
48⅛	38⅛	MtFuel	2	11	44	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
28	2⅛	MtStTel	1.88	10	7	28	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Munford	.40	12	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Munsd pf	.40		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
18½	16	Munsng	1.08	12	6	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	MurphC	1.28	7	3	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
40	22⅛	MurpOil	.80	8	78	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
17	15⅛	Murt m	1.32		35	16	15⅛	16	
13⅛	9	MyersL	.40	38	48	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛

N

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
38⅛	32	NCR	.80	9	90	35	34½	34½—	⅛
23⅛	19⅛	NLInd	1.20	10	168	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
24⅛	20⅛	NLT	.76	7	1004	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6½	NVF	.45t	7	53	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
34⅛	27⅛	NalcoCh	1.10	13	108	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	NarcoSci	.60	7	11	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
19	15⅛	NashuC	.68	9	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	NatAirl	.50	10	60	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
16⅛	14⅛	NAvia	.70e		4	16	16	16	
14⅛	12⅛	NatCan	.57	5	19	13	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23	NCan pf	1.50						
22⅛	15⅛	NtChem	.48	10	4	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
25⅛	25⅛	NatDetr	1.52	7	21	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
25⅛	23⅛	NatDist	1.60	7	49	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
25⅛	25⅛	NtFG pf	2.30		97	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
18⅛	16⅛	NatGyp	1.05	11	2	27	26⅛	27	
5⅛	4	NatHom			86	18	17⅛	17⅛	¼
7⅛	⅛	NatInd	.30	4	38	4⅛	4	4	
14⅛	13⅛	NInd pf	1.25		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20⅛	10⅛	NMdCr	.24	9	220	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅛	10⅛	NMedE	.40b	7	37	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
28	20	NM ineSv	.50	12	47	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
57⅛	46⅛	NatPrsto	2	7	55	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
25⅛	16⅛	NtSemic		21	184	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
18½	13⅛	NSvcInd	.82	8	14	19⅛	18⅛	19	
20⅛	16	NStand	1.04	7	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
51	43⅛	NStarch	1.08	13	6	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛+	⅛
45⅛	39⅛	NatlStl	2.50	10	21	40⅛	40	40	
4⅛	3⅛	Nat Tea			8	4	3⅛	3⅛	
45⅛	35⅛	Natom	1.60b	4	207	38⅛	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
29⅛	25½	Natm pf	1.29		99	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
16½	13½	Neptune	.50	10	6	16	16	16	
25	22⅛	NevPw	1.76	7	22	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	NevP pf	2.30		2570	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛+	⅛
22⅛	21⅛	NEngEl	1.94	9	138	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
16⅛	15⅛	NEngEl	1.36	7	20	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
35⅛	29⅛	NEnP pf	2.76		10	30	30	30	
31⅛	32⅛	NEngT	2.60	9	10	33⅛	33⅛	30 +	⅛
37⅛	27⅛	NYSEG	2.40	9	90	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
49⅛	42⅛	NYSE pf	3.75		z 0	47	46⅛	46⅛	
104	98⅛	NYSE pf	8.80		250	102	101⅛	102 +	⅛
20	15	Newhall	.56	34	92	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
30	24⅛	Newmt	1.6	16	199	25⅛	24⅛	25	— ⅛
90⅛	78	Nwmt pf	4.5		6	77⅛	77	77⅛—	⅛
18⅛	64	NiaMP	1.34	9	235	16⅛	16	16⅛	
131	105½	NiaMpf	10.75		z570	121	120⅛	121	
13	10⅛	NiagShr	.97e		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
39⅛	27⅛	Nicor	2.32	7	30	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
31	27⅛	Nicor pf	1.90		1	29	29	29	
37	28	NorfWn	1.76	8	334	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
22½	19⅛	Norlin	1.40	6	5	22½	22⅛	22⅛+	¼
27⅛	23	Norris	1	6	45	26⅛	26	26	— ⅛
54⅛	43	NoACoal	.90	14	14	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
5	3⅛	NoAMtg			18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
36	30¼	NoAPhl	1.50	7	27	33⅛	32⅛	32⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	NoCAir	.12	5	41	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
1⅛	1	NoCeAir wt			2	1	1	1	
10⅛	10⅛	NoestUt	1.02	8	268	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	NIndPS	1.44	8	65	19	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
46⅛	44⅛	NorNGs	2.08	7	37	45⅛	45⅛	45½	
90	8	NoNG pf	6.40		z20	89	89	89	— 1
30	26⅛	NoStPw	1.94	9	154	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
47½	42⅛	NSPw pf	3.60		z50	45	45	45	— 1
52	49	NSPw pf	4.10		z100	50	50	50	— 1⅛
32	27⅛	NorTel	.64	11	53	30⅛	30	30	
5⅛	4⅛	Northgate		16	43	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
49⅛	41½	Northrp	2	7	34	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛—	⅛
30⅛	22½	NwstAirl	.50	10	58	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
57⅛	49⅛	NwtBac	1.92	10	718	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛—	⅛
38	32⅛	NwtEnr	2	7	8	36⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
37⅛	32	NwtEnr ct	2	7	35	35⅛	35⅛	36⅛+	⅛
55⅛	40⅛	Nwtind	2.25	7	104	55	54⅛	54⅛—	⅛
31⅛	21⅛	Nwstind wt			17	31⅛	30⅛	31	— ⅛
28	26⅛	NwtP pf	2.50		9	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	NwMLfe	1e	14	47	13	12⅛	12⅛	
30⅛	25⅛	NwstW	1.20	12	28	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛—	⅛
39	32⅛	Norton	1.80	7	44	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	
20⅛	17⅛	NorSim	.60b	9	145	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
44⅛	38⅛	NortS pf	1.60		7	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛—	⅛
30½	23⅛	Nucor	.36	7	44	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛+	⅛

O

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
19⅛	15½	OKC	1.20	6	14	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	
20⅛	9⅛	Oakind	.50	12	12	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
44⅛	27	ak pf	1.75		2	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	⅛
17⅛	15	OakiteP	1	9	2	16	16	16	
27⅛	23⅛	OcciPet	1.25	10	1095	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	
15⅛	14⅛	OcciPet wt			157	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
46	38	OcciP pf	2.16		29	45	45⅛	46 +	½
93½	74⅛	OcciP pf	3.60		26	93⅛	92⅛	93 +	½
91½	73⅛	OcciP pf	4		14	91⅛	90	90⅛—	¼
28¼	26⅛	OcciP pf	2.50		13	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	Ogden	1.20	6	104	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	¼
44	33⅛	Ogdn pf	1.87		4	44⅛	43½	44⅛+	⅛
21	18⅛	OhioEd	1.70	9	171	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
100⅛	95½	OhEd pf	8.64		z200	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛—	¼
113½	110	OhEd pf	10.48		z200	113½	112⅛	112⅛	
91½	87	OhPw pf	8.04		z20	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛—	⅛
87⅛	83⅛	OPw pf	B7.60		100	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛—	⅛
132½	128	OPw pfA	14		z140	130	129	129	
19⅛	17	OklaGE	1.48	9	243	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
47⅛	33	OklaNG	2	6	51	34⅛	33⅛	33⅛—	⅛
47⅛	38⅛	OllnCp	1.50	7	13	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛+	⅛
38⅛	34⅛	Olinkrft	1.10	11	8	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
16¼	12⅛	Omark	.72	8	13	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
20⅛	17½	Oneida	.84	8	17	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14	13	Opelika	.84	7	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
16½	14⅛	OranRk	1.36	8	22	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
10⅛	6¼	Orange	.20b	14	34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
27⅛	23⅛	OutMar	1.40	6	36	25⅛	24⅛	25	— ⅛
17	16⅛	Outlet n	.70	7	53	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
13	10⅛	OverhDr	.50	8	641	12⅛	12	12⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	OvernitT	1	6	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
25⅛	22	OverSh	.30b	7	7	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅛
29⅛	26⅛	OwenIll	1	9	80	29	29⅛	29⅛	
91½	85½	OwnIl pf	4.75		5	91	91	91	+ 1
30⅛	20	Oxfrdlnd	.76	7	10	28½	28¼	28¼—	⅛

P - Q

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
9⅛	7⅛	PNB	.42e	16	19	8⅛	8½	8⅛	
59⅛	49⅛	PPG	2.40	8	83	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	PSA		7	49	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅛	14	PacAS	1.24		8	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
24⅛	22¼	PacGE	2	7	279	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
20	18⅛	PacLtg	1.48	7	50	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
39⅛	32	PacLm	1.50	14	149	34	33⅛	34 +	⅛
29⅛	25⅛	PacPet	.86	8	25	28⅛	27⅛	28	— ⅛
24⅛	21⅛	PacPw	1.80	9	97	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
18⅛	17⅛	PacTT	1.40	9	33	18	17⅛	17⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	PacTin	.50	9	19	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	PaineW	.40	4	43	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
14⅛	13⅛	PaW pf	1.30		8	14	13⅛	13⅛	
13	9⅛	PalmBc	.45	5	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅛	3⅛	Pamida	.12	13	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	3⅛	PanAm		8	289	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
49⅛	40⅛	PanEP	2.60	8	94	47⅛	47	47⅛+	⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Paprcft	.80b	8	26	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
21⅛	16⅛	Pargas	1b	9	22	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
51⅛	42½	Parg pf	2.64		1	47½	47½	47½	
51⅛	42½	Parg pf	2.64						
38⅛	29⅛	ParkDr	.10e	10	217	37⅛	37	37⅛	
39⅛	35⅛	ParHan	1.20	9	7	37	37	37	
17⅛	14⅛	ParkPen	.48	9	41	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
17⅛	11	PatrkP	1.25t	32	606	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
27⅛	21	Peabody	.20	13	64	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
52⅛	35⅛	Penney	1.48	11	345	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	PaPwLt	1.80	7	79	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
55	51	PaPL pf	4.40		z40	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
103½	97½	PaPL pf	8.60		z20	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
112⅛	97½	PaPL pf	8.60						
108	104½	PaPL pf	9.24		z20	106	106	106	
100	95⅛	PaPL pf	8.70		z150	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	
55	49	Penwl pf	2.50		21	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
26⅛	23½	Penwl pf	1.60		2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
35⅛	26⅛	Pennzol	1.80	8	586	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
44⅛	39	Pennz pf	1.33		7	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
93	93	Pennz pf	B 8		1	93	93	93	
10⅛	7⅛	PeopDrg	.20	7	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
50⅛	44⅛	PeopGs	3.40	7	14	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
80¼	68	PepsiCo	2.40	12	149	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
24⅛	22⅛	PepsiCo wi			10	24	24	24	
21⅛	16½	PerkElm	.32	14	35	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
32½	30⅛	Perinc	1.60	8	17	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
17⅛	16	Perinc pf	1		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	PeterPl	.86	6	40	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
72⅛	67	Petrie	2a	14	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
28⅛	25⅛	Petrolan	.72	8	14	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
29	24½	PetRes	2.61e		7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
29⅛	25⅛	Pfizer	.96	11	531	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
41⅛	32	PhelpD	2.20	15	310	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
19⅛	17⅛	PhilaEl	1.80	10	233	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
44⅛	40½	PhilE pf	3.80		z10	43	43	43	
51	47½	PhilE pf	4.40		z100	49½	49½	49½	
104½	93½	PhilE pf	8.75		z170	97	97	97	
90⅛	84⅛	PhilE pf	7.85		z130	83	83	83	
89⅛	83⅛	PhilE pf	7.80		z1000	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
17⅛	16⅛	PhilaSub	.88	8	50	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
61⅛	51½	PhilMor	1.65	10	328	54½	54½	54½	
8⅛	6⅛	Philind	.10e	9	17	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	11⅛	Philind pf			2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
66⅛	52	PhilPet	2	9	94	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	
27⅛	27⅛	PhilPet wi			5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
11⅛	10⅛	PhillVnH	.60	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
22½	16¼	Pickwick	.32	10	44	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	Pier I	.05e	8	2	7	7	7	
45	35⅛	Pillsbry	1.16	11	129	36½	36½	36½	
39⅛	31	Pioner	1.44	8	109	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛	
17⅛	11⅛	PionerEl		10	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
20	15½	PitneyB	.80	12	99	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
27	18⅛	PittFrg	.80b	9	54	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
37⅛	28⅛	Pittstn	1e	9	409	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	PizzaHt	.40	8	55	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
27⅛	19⅛	PizzaHt	.40						
4⅛	3½	PlanRsc		6	53	3½	3½	3½	
9⅛	5⅛	Playboy	.12	11	16	7	7	7	
12	10¼	Plessey	.77e	8	41	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
19⅛	15⅛	Pneumo	1	5	22	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
38⅛	31⅛	Polaroid	.50	10	1010	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	
7⅛	6	Pondrose		11	191	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19⅛	17¼	PopeTal	.80	15	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
25⅛	20½	Portec	.80b	10	55	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
20⅛	19⅛	PortGE	1.70	9	167	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
116½	110⅛	PorG pf	11.50		z90	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	
29⅛	28¼	PorG pf	2.60		9	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
37½	32	Potlich	.84	9	32	36	36	36	
16	14⅛	PotmEl	1.28	9	174	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
44	40	PotEl pf	2.44		2	43½	43½	43½	
49½	46⅛	PotEl pf	4.04		z6000	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	
62½	58	PotEl pf	5.50		z50	60	60	60	
13⅛	12	Premier	.48	8	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
93⅛	75⅛	ProctrG	2.6	14	181	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
14⅛	9⅛	ProdRsh	.48	9	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
32⅛	27	Proler	1.40	8	5	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
19	17	PSvCol	1.36	10	145	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
26⅛	24⅛	PSCol pf	2.10		1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
30⅛	26	PSvoln	2.04	9	342	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
21⅛	19⅛	PSvNH	1.88	9	26	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
30⅛	28½	PSNH pf	2.75		z960	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
24	21⅛	PSvNM	1.60	10	120	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
25⅛	21½	PSvEG	1.96	9	164	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅛	16¼	PSEG pf	1.40		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
54	49½	PSEG pf	4.30		z40	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	
63½	59½	PSEG pf	5.28		21	61⅛	61⅛	61⅛	
25⅛	24⅛	PSEG pf	2.17		1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
82⅛	78	PSEG pf	6.80		z700	81	81	81	
130½	124½	PSE pf	12.25		z30	127⅛	127⅛	127⅛	
91	86	PSEG pf	7.52		z30	89½	89½	89½	
91	86	PSEG pf	7.52						
90⅛	83	PSEG pf	7.40		z80	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Publcker			219	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Pueblo			91	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	PR Cem			2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
35⅛	31	PugSPL	2.60	8	51	33	33	33	
35⅛	31	Pullmn	1.32	14	30	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
19½	16½	Purex	1.08	9	55	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	PurltnFa		5	26	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
28½	20⅛	Purolfr	1.16	9	119	22½	22½	22½	
26⅛	21⅛	QuakOat	.92	7	67	23	23	23	
65½	61½	QuaO pf	3		6	61	61	61	
114	109½	QuaO pf	9.56		z100	110½	110½	110½	
21½	16	QuakStO	.78	11	54	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
28⅛	22	Quanex	1.20	8	10	26	26	26	
7⅛	5⅛	Questor	.10r	15	2	6	6	6	

R

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
31¼	25⅛	RCA	1.20	12	843	31½
12⅛	9½	RTE	.28	12	107	11½
19⅛	14	RalsPur	.40	11	500	14⅛
4½	3⅛	Ramada	.06e	15	52	3⅛
24	13⅛	Rancoln	.80	9	68	23
25⅛	20	RapA pf	2.25		1	23
33⅛	29⅛	Raybst	1.50b	6	3	30⅛
23⅛	19	Raymnd	.80	6	61	22⅛
66⅛	54	Raythn	2	11	149	65⅛
20⅛	16⅛	ReadBat	.80	6	44	16⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Redman			48	3
12⅛	10⅛	ReeceCp	.74	9	23	11⅛
22⅛	20⅛	ReevsB	1.44	6	30	22
19⅛	16⅛	ReichCh	.74	8	1	18
10⅛	8⅛	RelabSt	.68	6	8	9⅛
35⅛	29⅛	ReinEl	1.10	12	24	34⅛
98	80	RelEl pf	2		1	96
23⅛	18⅛	RelianGp		4	10	22⅛
41⅛	35	RelGp pf	.55k		1	38
30	25⅛	RelGp pf	.65k		165	25⅛
28⅛	26⅛	Reln pf	2.68		1	27⅛
11	7⅛	RepubCp		10	30	10
19⅛	15⅛	RepFinS	1	6	21	19⅛
34⅛	31⅛	RepStl	1.60	11	83	32⅛
34⅛	30⅛	RepTex	1.20	8	26	32⅛
21	15⅛	ReservOil	.20	15	579	18⅛
26⅛	16⅛	RevcoDS	.24	12	2285	16⅛
21⅛	9⅛	Revere			25	15
44⅛	36⅛	Revlon	.90	14	187	38⅛
11⅛	10⅛	Rexham	.40	7	46	10⅛
39⅛	32	Rexnrd	1.44	8	16	39
70	63⅛	Reynln	3.28	9	147	66½
82	73	Reyln pf	2.25		4	78
47⅛	36⅛	ReyMet	1.20	11	143	44½
94½	81	ReyM pf	4.50		1	92
11⅛	8⅛	ReynSe	.40a	9	11	9⅛
15⅛	12⅛	RichCo	1	6	4	14⅛
26⅛	19⅛	RichMer	.70	9	80	21⅛
25⅛	19⅛	Richmnd	1	10	88	24⅛
21⅛	17½	RiegelT	1.30	5	14	19⅛
29⅛	20⅛	RioGran	.70	9	29	27⅛
18⅛	12⅛	RioGr pf	.80		43	16
17⅛	13⅛	RiteAid	.32	10	45	15
25⅛	18⅛	Robshw	1.10	11	15	24⅛
25⅛	21⅛	Robrtsn	1.50	8	8	23½
14¼	10	Robins	.32	10	196	10⅛
20⅛	17⅛	RochG	1.28b	7	22	18⅛
16½	14⅛	RochTl	1	8	14	19⅛
13⅛	10⅛	Rockowr	.76	5	13	12⅛
34⅛	30⅛	Rockwel	2.20	9	72	33⅛
49	41⅛	RohmH	1.28		156	48⅛
6⅛	5½	Rohrind			18	6½
24	16½	Rollins	.50	9	127	17¼
4⅛	3⅛	Ronson		17	4	3⅛
26⅛	20⅛	Roper	1.40	5	51	26⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Rorer	.60	9	181	10½
29⅛	21⅛	Rosario	.40b	12	28	23⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Rowan	.12	9	168	21⅛
19⅛	14⅛	RoyCCol	.80	7	31	15⅛
61	57⅛	RoylD	3.94e	6	782	59⅛
27⅛	21⅛	Rubbrm	.48	12	41	22⅛
11⅛	10½	RussTog	.76	8	36	10⅛
15	12⅛	RyderS	.10r	7	162	13⅛

S

— 1977 — High	Low	Stocks and Div in $		P/E	Sls. 100s.	High
4	2⅛	SCA Svc		18	52	3½
22⅛	19⅛	SCMCp	.80	6	32	22
15½	13⅛	SOSCon	.50	6	12	14⅛
29	24	Sabine	.50	13	12	26¼
6⅛	4⅛	Safedin	.09e	7	16	5⅛
50⅛	44⅛	Safeway	2.20	11	265	48
13⅛	9½	SagaCp	.36	6	52	10⅛
44½	36½	StJoMin	1.30	14	27	41¼
14⅛	12½	StJoLtP	1.12	9	13	12⅛
45½	41	StLSaF	2.50	9	6	45
13⅛	11⅛	StPaulS	1e		17	12⅛
38⅛	32⅛	StRegP	1.64	10	50	36¼
7	6⅛	Salant	.32	5	19	7⅛
17⅛	13⅛	Sambos	.48	8	483	14
15⅛	13⅛	SDieGE	1.28	8	89	14½
9⅛	7⅛	SJuanR	.99t	7	8	8¼
13	9⅛	Sanders			177	12⅛
41⅛	33½	SFeInd	2	8	256	40⅛
11⅛	9⅛	SFeInd pf	.50		14	11⅛
53¼	42½	SanFeInt	.30	11	428	52¼
16⅛	13⅛	SargtWel	.60	8	7	15
4⅛	3⅛	SaulRE			401	3⅛
3⅛	2⅛	SavASlp		27	15	3
7⅛	6⅛	SavOnDr	.28	7	21	6⅛
11⅛	9⅛	SavEIP	.80	6	2	9⅛
75⅛	14⅛	SavnEA	1.34		10	14⅛
15⅛	13	SavEl pf	1.28		12	13⅛
24⅛	18⅛	SavBM	.30	10	124	24¼
5⅛	3⅛	Saxon		8	59	4
8⅛	5⅛	Schaefer		4	5	7⅛
44⅛	31	SchrPlo	1.12	11	412	33⅛
18½	12⅛	SchlitzBr	.68	9	4	14⅛
65	56	Schlumb	.80	17	425	64⅛
14⅛	10	SCOAIn	.80	5	20	14⅛
6⅛	5⅛	ScotLad	.36	37	34	6⅛
29	24⅛	ScotFet	1.20	9	37	26¼
25	21⅛	ScottFor	.84	8	46	22⅛
20⅛	16⅛	ScottPap	.76	9	160	17⅛
9⅛	8	Scottys	.30	11	25	9⅛
23½	20	Scovill	1.20	7	74	21⅛
8	6⅛	Scudder		13	2	7
9⅛	8⅛	Scudd pf	.83e			9⅛
34⅛	24⅛	SeaCont	.25	8	65	34
39⅛	33	SeabCL	2	6	267	37½
3⅛	2⅛	SeabWA	.22t	5	57	3⅛
24	20½	Seagram	.80	8	20	20⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Seagrv	.16e	6	28	9⅛
17⅛	14⅛	SealPw	.80	7	10	15⅛
13⅛	11	SearleG	.52	11	395	12⅛
69⅛	54	Sears	1.80a	14	752	59⅛
12½	7⅛	Seatrain		10	645	12⅛
38½	27⅛	Sedcolnc	.30	8	51	38⅛
19⅛	15⅛	SelsLtz	1.20b	6	13	16⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SvcCplnt	.20	5	13	6⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Servmt	.90	6	23	17⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Shakspre	.40	6	8	9
19⅛	16⅛	Shapell	.10	4	15	19
9⅛	6⅛	ShearH	.22e	3	27	7⅛
80	67½	ShellOil	3.20	7	35	69⅛
		ShellOil wi			2	34
36⅛	31	ShellT	.93e	7	30	37
15⅛	11⅛	ShelrGl	.40a	4	26	12⅛
41½	33⅛	SherwW	2.20	24	30	33⅛
71	60	ShrW pf	4.40		z190	62
14¼	12	SierrPac	1	7	29	12⅛
30⅛	24	Signal	1.10	8	197	30⅛
29	23¼	Signal pf	1		17	28⅛
69	53⅛	Signal pf	2.20		30	68
40	36⅛	Signode	1.20	11	1	38⅛
7⅛	5⅛	SimPrec	.18	8	24	6⅛
19⅛	16⅛	Simm	1.12	15	14	17⅛
16⅛	11	SimpPat	.50	12	22	12⅛
23½	19½	Singer	.10e	7	163	22⅛
45	43¼	Singr pf	3.50		2	43⅛
23⅛	17⅛	Skaggs	.50	10	28	19
14⅛	10½	Skil Co		10	20	14½
19⅛	13⅛	Skyline	.32	13	74	14⅛

(Continued on Page 10.)

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 7-8, 1977

Swedish Auto Firms to Merge

May 6 (AP).—
s largest com-
facturers Volvo
lecided to merge,
here today.
ew company will
vo-SAAB-Scania
adquartered in
managing direc-
ammar, will be

Volvo-SAAB See Pact by Year-End

the managing director. SAAB director Curt Mileikowsky will be his deputy.

Volvo and SAAB last year recorded a combined turnover of 25.356 billion kronor ($5.84 billion). Volvo's share of that was 15.743 billion kronor.

Mr. Gyllenhammar cited the following main reasons for the merger, still in a preliminary stage:

- Weak economic prospects in Western Europe have caused an overcapacity in the private car market.
- Foreign governments are supplying big subsidies to support their car industries.
- Japanese cars have successfully invaded the European and U.S. markets.

The merger of the two Swedish carmakers would in the long run enable the new company to compete effectively on international markets, a joint communiqué said.

Mr. Gyllenhammar stressed that no concrete decisions have been made but said that Volvo's and SAAB's products will be marketed in competition, with existing marketing channels and car makes preserved.

Mr. Gyllenhammar said negotiations would begin next week with the various trade unions. He said he hoped the merger would be complete by the end of the year.

The communiqué, stressing the similarities between the production programs of the firms, suggested that certain components would be made identical. This would facilitate a streamlining of production.

"Our choice was to enlarge the cooperation with foreign carmakers or to coordinate within Sweden, but the latter alternative has emerged as the most favorable one for the country and the industry," it said.

Initial contacts between Volvo and SAAB directors began "a couple of months ago" and the government was informed today about the decision taken by the boards of both companies. Mr. Gyllenhammar said the government's reaction was "positive."

Delays New Drilling of the 62d Parallel

Dispatches

6.—Norway has
oned test drilling
gas deposits off
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of last month's
Bravo oil rig in
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Storting (parlia-

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moderate explo-
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month when a
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t days.
d all test drilling
eled pending the
the report from
appointed Royal
enquiry which is
e cause of the
orth Sea April 22.
will have to be
discussed by the
drilling north of

the 62d parallel can begin, he said.

He added, however, that "the government maintains that it is essential to start search drilling off northern Norway as soon as this can be done within an acceptable risk margin."

Net at Philips' Increases 53%

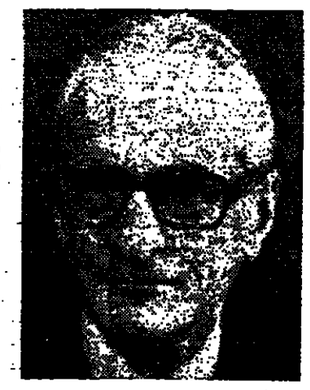
AMSTERDAM, May 6 (Reuters). —First-quarter profits at Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken rose 53 per cent on a 1.3-per-cent rise in sales, the electronics company reported today.

Net earnings totaled 159 million guilders (about $65.16 million), up from 104 million guilders in the year-ago period. On a per-share basis, this was 0.86 guilder compared to 0.55 guilder.

Sales rose to 7.013 billion guilders from 6.926 billion.

The company said it maintains its earlier forecast of a further slight improvement of profitability over 1976.

Sales by volume in the first quarter increased at a lower rate than the 8 to 9 per cent expected for the year as a whole, the company said. The absence of backlog demand was most apparent in consumer goods, where sales were slightly lower than in the like 1976 quarter. It said the strongest sales growth was in North America.



Oswald Aeppli

Crédit Suisse Board Clears Its Chairman

By Victor Lusinchi

GENEVA, May 6 (NYT).—Crédit Suisse's board chairman has been cleared by a special committee of five board members of all responsibility for the scandal involving 2.2 billion Swiss francs ($880 million) that has enveloped this major commercial bank.

The committee of outside directors was nominated by the board last Monday to establish the responsibilities for the scandal at all levels within the bank's Zurich headquarters and at its branch at Chiasso, on the Italian border, where the funds are said to have been wrongfully placed in a financially-troubled Liechtenstein holding company. The bank's own losses resulting from this mismanagement have been estimated to total 750 million francs, although the bank itself says it is too early to know how much.

The branch's three top officers have been under arrest since April 24 on suspicion of mismanagement of funds entrusted to the branch for investment and falsification of documents.

In a statement issued today the board said that because of rumors in the press the investigating committee had decided "in fairness" to the chairman, Oswald Aeppli, to inform it that he had been cleared of all responsibility for the activities at the Chiasso branch.

This was an allusion to reports that Mr. Aeppli's expected candidacy for membership of the board of Ciba-Geigy, the giant Swiss chemical firm headquartered at Basel, might not materialize because of opposition to him growing out of the scandal.

Mr. Aeppli has been board chairman at the bank for just a month, moving up from the post of president of the bank's management committee, or chief executive officer.

The board's statement was the first announcement of a finding by the investigating committee. The committee told the board that it had reached the finding after having completed its investigation as far as Mr. Aeppli was concerned.

Mr. Aeppli took over as chairman in "particularly trying circumstances," the statement said, and he "enjoys the board's full confidence."

Mr. Aeppli succeeded Felix Schulthess, who retired for reasons of age. It was expected that he would also takeover the seat that Mr. Schulthess held on the Ciby-Geigy board as an outside director.

A Ciba-Geigy spokesman declined to say whether or not Mr. Aeppli was up for election at the shareholders' meeting to be held on Tuesday.

The bank's top management has come under criticism for allegedly failing to act promptly after competing banks are said to have told it that they were surprised by the high return the Chiasso branch was offering investors.

Dealers Fear Tighter Fed Money Policy

Spurt in Money Supply Triggers New Worries

NEW YORK, May 6 (Reuters). —The latest increase in the U.S. money supply (IHT, May 5) has left little doubt among money-market participants that the Federal Reserve has undertaken a significant tightening in monetary policy, the effects of which should soon spread throughout the interest rate structure.

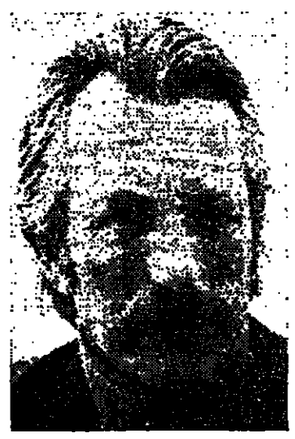
Analysts said the $1.7-billion increase in the narrowly defined M-1 money supply announced yesterday would seem to confirm the new level for federal funds is probably at 5 1/8 to 5 1/4 per cent rather than closer to 5 per cent as previously. The Fed has taken no action to push the funds rate below 5 3/16 per cent.

Analysts said the question now is how rapidly the Fed might move to push the funds rate up further, to as much as 5 1/2 per cent, to offset any further increases in the money supply. Today, the Fed intervened when the rate was pushing 5 7/16 per cent.

The impact of the upward move in the funds rate, which according to the Fed data rose 33 basis points (100 points equals 1 per cent) to an average rate of 5.15 per cent during the latest banking week, could soon be reflected in an increase in the prime lending rates of commercial banks, analysts said.

In the past four weeks, M-1 has rocketed at an annual rate of 22.2 per cent while M-2 has grown at a 14.5-per-cent clip, well above the rates the Fed has said it will tolerate. Earlier this week, Fed chairman Arthur Burns said the board would like to limit the growth of M-1 over the next 12 months to between 4 1/2 to 6 1/2 per cent. The target for M-2 was set at 7 to 9 1/2 per cent.

Because the measures represent funds readily available for spending, they are considered important economic determinants. Too fast a growth, it is feared, could spur renewed inflationary fires.



Nicolas Krul

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Nicolas Krul, formerly with Lombard, Odier, a private Swiss bank, has been named general manager of the Gulf & Occidental Investment Co. A new Geneva-based company established by the Qatar National Bank, Crédit Industriel et Commercial of Paris, and U.S. Trust Co.

* * *

Honeywell Europe has appointed **Joseph Grimes** vice-president finance and administration. He succeeds **René Tang Jespersen** who will become vice-president of Great Northern Telegraph Co. in Denmark. Mr. Grimes, most recently regional manager Latin America for Honeywell, will be based in Brussels.

* * *

Donald Laurie has been appointed managing director of Merrill Lynch Relocation Management International Ltd. based in London.

* * *

International Harvester Co. of Great Britain Ltd. has named **Lawrence Abbott** as managing director. He was formerly assistant managing director of IH in France, and is replacing **Jack C. Smith** who becomes vice-president of the company's new Pay Line Group.

U.S. Hits 'Excessive' Rise by Republic Steel

CLEVELAND, May 6 (AP).—Republic Steel announced today it will raise prices by 8.3 and 6.8 per cent on two major product lines, effective May 15. The government's inflation-monitoring agency, the Council on Wage and Price Stability, called the increases excessive.

"The council thinks the industry needs some relief but this seems too high," a spokesman for the council said.

Imported steel is selling here for about $50 a ton less than the domestic price and "you can draw your own conclusions" he said.

The council does not have the power to roll back increases.

Republic, the nation's fourth largest steel producer, said it is increasing prices on flat-rolled products by an average of 8.8 per cent and on hot-rolled and cold-finished carbon and alloy bars by 6.8 per cent.

Late in the afternoon Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co. said it will increase prices on a broad range of flat-rolled and bar products by about the same amount.

Flat-rolled products are used for home appliances, auto bodies and office furniture. Bars are used for forgings, machine tools and farm machinery. The two product lines represent 60 per cent of the steel industry's business.

Armco Steel and Cyclops Corp. later reported they are raising stainless steel prices 3 to 11 per cent following increases recently announced by other producers of stainless averaging 8 per cent. Armco did not disclose plans to increase prices on its flat-rolled product.

In Detroit, a spokesman for General Motors said it is too early to gauge the impact of the increase.

Several steel executives have mentioned possible markups of 5 per cent in recent months.

Yesterday, top administration economic officials met with Edgar Speer, chairman of U.S. Steel, after he announced he was considering price increases.

Budget director Bert Lance had told reporters he did not see how price increases would be consistent with the steel import quotas being sought to protect the industry. Mr. Lance had said the administration is not trying to bring pressure on U.S. Steel to hold its prices down.

Bache to Link With Shields

NEW YORK, May 6 (NYT).—Bache Group Inc., parent company of Bache Halsey Stuart, and Shields Model Roland Inc. announced yesterday an agreement in principle to merge the two brokerage firms.

The new company would be named Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Inc.

The effect of the surprise announcement, made late in the day by the senior officers of both firms, is to create a company with total capital of almost $157 million, approximately 7,000 employees and 168 offices here and abroad.

Harry Jacobs jr., Bache president who will become chairman and chief executive of the combined firm, said that the new company would have the second largest capital position of any firm on Wall Street. Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith is the biggest brokerage and investment banking concern.

While terms of the merger were not disclosed, John Leslie, chairman of Bache, said that it would involve "an exchange of securities of various types and cash." Officials explained later that the stockholders of Shields —a privately owned firm with fewer than 35 shareowners— would receive cash, stock and debt of the publicly owned Bache Group equivalent to the Shields total capital of $25.9 million.

ruling to Boost Oil Cos. Net $2 Billion

. Smith

N, May 6 (WP).
administration
lay an oil-pricing
result in $2 bil-
l profits over the
's to companies
n Alaska's North
to the Congres-
ffice.

The proposed ruling by the Federal Energy Administration would treat Alaskan oil like imported oil, giving the producers up to $1.50 in additional revenues for each barrel shipped through the 801-mile trans-Alaska pipeline, according to a Senate Energy Committee memorandum obtained by The Washington Post.

The CBO said last month that such a proposal would increase revenues to producers by $5.54 billion in the next four years. About a fourth of that amount, $1.38 billion, would go to Alaska; the rest would go to the companies and to pay federal taxes.

"The price scheme proposed by FEA," a senior congressional aide said, "gives the producers the highest possible profits."

Herbert Zachow, an Atlantic Richfield executive, said that "within the realm of political possibility it is the most favorable choice... it will provide the necessary incentives to assure further development of the Prudhoe Bay field."

Douglas Robinson, an FEA official in charge of Alaskan oil policy, said the administration ruling would not result in price increases.

Atlantic Richfield, along with Standard Oil of Ohio, Exxon and British Petroleum own 95 per cent of the 9.5 billion barrels of oil in the Prudhoe Bay field, one of the world's largest oil fields. The FEA estimates the companies have spent $2.9 billion developing Prudhoe Bay since 1958.

The FEA has a program to equalize the cost domestic refiners across the country pay for crude oil. Because of the different mix that various refiners have of domestic oil, some of which sells for about $5.25 a barrel and some for $11.28, and foreign oil, which sells for about $13.50, oil companies that have to buy more high-cost oil are "entitled" to a payment from those who have lower-priced oil.

FEA's proposal, which the administration announced last month it would offer, would give producers of Alaskan oil so-called "foreign oil entitlements treatment."

Since foreign oil is excluded from the entitlement program, Alaskan oil producers would not have to pay entitlements.

"The entitlements treatment is the single most important factor in determining the producers' revenues and profits from Alaskan oil," the Senate memo said.

FEA administrator John O'Leary has said the administration would grant increased incentives to North Slope producers to spur additional exploration. The administration's Alaskan oil pricing policy, he said, would also compensate the companies for the high costs of transporting and developing Alaskan oil.

Unit Reverses Vote Import Price Power

N, May 6 (AP).—
tee which yester-
to have the gov-
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reversed itself to-
to leave imports
the big oil com-

vote, the House
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D-Mich., which
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is purchased.
Senate committee
nced a comprimise
House on a mod-
administration's
h a new energy

upromise, the new
ergy would have
of his proposed
domestic oil and

Visit U.S.

y 6 (Reuters).—
Chancellor Helmut
w an official visit
tates and Canada
overnment spokes-
unced today.

natural gas pricing with a three-member regulatory board.

In a surprise 18-16 vote yesterday, the House committee had approved Rep. Conyers's proposal, which would have established an agency within the new energy department as "the sole importing agent" for foreign crude oil and petroleum products. The government would then have turned around and sold the foreign oil to U.S. energy companies.

That vote surprised not only the oil companies but the administration, which had not requested such pricing power.

In voting today against the amendment, Rep. L.H. Fountain, D-N.C., said, "This would be setting up an oil dictatorship in this country."

Rep. Conyers said, to the contrary, the proposal would have put the United States on equal terms with Middle Eastern nations whose governments, not private firms, set the price of crude oil.

By reversing itself, Rep. Conyers said, the committee was indicating "a tendency to capitulate to the multinational companies."

8-Day Rally on NYSE Ends On a Wave of Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, May 6 (IHT).—The eight-session-old rally ended today as investors took their profits, pushing prices on the New York Stock Exchange lower in fairly active trading.

Apart from the technical decline, however, analysts said concern over the report yesterday after the close of a sharp increase in the money supply also may have caused some selling.

The Dow Jones industrial average, down 6.11 at 3 p.m., was off 6.70 points at the close to 936.74.

Volume totaled 19.37 million shares, down from 23.45 million yesterday.

The market tried unsuccessfully in mid-session to rally on news of a decline in unemployment to 7 per cent—the lowest in 29 months.

The selling was primarily concentrated in the blue chips and glamour group, which had attracted some cautious buying during the last rally. IBM dropped 4 1/2 to 256, Kodak 1 3/8 to 61 3/8, Hewlett-Packard 1 1/8 to 71 3/4, Du Pont 1 1/8 to 127 3/4 and General Electric 3/8 to 55.

Inexco Oil was up 1 7/8 to 23 1/8. It has reported an apparent uranium discovery in Canada.

Basic Inc., down 1 1/4 at 16 3/4, reported sharply lower first-quarter net.

Johns Mansville, ahead 1/8 at 85, forecast "a strong financial performance" in 1977.

Inspiration Consolidated Copper was ahead 1/2 at 26 after the company resumed dividend payments with a 20-cent payout.

Alcan Aluminium was down 3/4 at 28 1/2. Canada's anti-inflation board rejected Alcan's request to increase domestic prices by about 7 per cent.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange closed slightly lower in slow trading. The index was down 0.03 at 113.94.

Dollar Erratic Before Parley

LONDON, May 6 (AP-DJ).—The dollar fluctuated erratically against most major currencies today in the third consecutive day of nervous trading.

Speculation about the form of any joint economic strategy that might emerge from the London summit talks this weekend continued to pervade the foreign exchange market. Also, interest rate considerations, following the news of the latest surge in the U.S. money supply, were a major factor influencing trading, dealers said.

The dollar posted early gains against several major currencies, especially the deutsche mark, on the belief that U.S. interest rates will rise in the not too distant future. Later, however, these gains were largely erased and the dollar ended the day only marginally higher against most currencies. The dollar may even have required some modest central bank support to moderate its retreat, dealers added.

Against the mark, the dollar climbed to about 2.3515 DM before falling back to 2.3514, only slightly above yesterday's rate of 2.3476 DM.

The dollar rose to 2.5250 Swiss francs before sliding to 2.518 up from 2.517 yesterday.

Dealers said that rumors still filled the market about a possible revaluation of the mark and the yen. It has been argued that West Germany and Japan will be urged to increase their imports, and proportionally reduce exports, to stimulate the fragile global economic recovery. One means of affecting such a trade shift would be through the appreciation of both currencies.

U.S. Capital Spending Seen Rising 18 Per Cent in 1977

NEW YORK, May 6 (AP-DJ). —Domestic capital spending by U.S. companies will be about $141.6 billion this year, about 18 per cent ahead of the $120.5 billion spent last year for new plant and equipment, a survey by McGraw-Hill Publications said. The "real," or inflation-adjusted, year-to-year growth will be about 11 per cent.

The survey also predicted increases in the following areas: 12 per cent in dollar volume of sales by business, 5 per cent in the prices of goods and services, 6 per cent industrial capacity, 4 per cent in employment and 3 per cent in productivity.

"If these investment plans materialize, this would represent a solid prop for economic growth in 1977," aid Douglas Greenwald, the company's chief economist.

The survey, however, did note soft spots. Steel expenditures, for instance, are expected to rise only 4 per cent, petroleum 8 per cent, paper 9 per cent and chemicals 10 per cent because of low profitability. The nonferrous metals industry, though, expects more than an average increase, the survey said.

Mr. Greenwald also noted that the rapid growth of energy industries has cooled. Unlike past years, coal mining companies, gas and electric utilities and the oil industry are not raising investment faster than the average for all business. For instance, the petroleum industry, the foremost capital investor among manufacturers, expects to spend $12.6 billion, or about 8 per cent more than a year earlier.

The survey was based on replies to questionnaires sent to companies from March to mid-April. Companies reporting account for 57 per cent of total capital investment.

Manufacturers expect capital spending to be $83.7 billion, up 19 per cent from last year. Durable-goods producers expect expenditures of $30 billion, a 27-per-cent increase, and the automotive industry expects a hefty 80-per-cent climb to $4.5 billion.

On a somewhat sour note, the survey said capital investment plans for 1978 "appear relatively weak," or about 5 per cent above this year's level.

Japanese Orders Fall

TOKYO, May 6 (Reuters).—Japan's machinery orders fell 0.6 per cent in March—to 252.6 billion yen (about $912 million)—a fraction of the previous month-to-month decline of 17 per cent in February, the Economic Planning Agency said today.

Italian Output Up 10%

ROME, May 6 (AP-DJ).—Italy's March industrial production was up 10 per cent from a year ago with the index at 138.7 (1970 equals 100), the government reported today. For the first quarter, industrial production was 10.9 pe rcent higher than in the 1976 period.

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local currencies (British £28, French fr 230, Swiss fr 120, DM quests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Att.: Phelle, 2 Ave. de Villars, 75007 Paris. (Tel. 551.93.59).

Dr. Harry Schultz discusses
BRAZIL
as a New Frontier for Investment



DR. HARRY D. SCHULTZ

Concorde-jetting Harry Schultz has just returned from Brazil. His current issue reports on his Brazilian findings . . . tells what impressed him most on his trip and why he considers Brazil a new exciting frontier for investment . . . why it is topping the world in performance . . . and probably most important, what it should mean for YOU—the alert, opportunity-seeking investor. Did you know that Brazil's stock market has made the biggest gains over the last decade and that Brazil has for many years been one of the biggest capital gains "makers" (if not, the biggest) in the world for a "normal" investment?

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Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, May 6, 1977

Quotations in Canadian funds.
Quotations in cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
2870	Abitibi	$10⅝	10½	10½	
1650	Agnico E	$6½	6⅛	6⅜	
500	Agra Ind A	$5½	5½	5½	
3021	Alta Gas A	$14	13¾	14	+⅛
200	Algo Cent	$13	13	13	
7550	Alminex	$3½	3½	3½	
200	Andres W	$3¼	3¼	3¼	+⅛
1500	Argus C pr	$11⅛	11½	11½	
7775	Atco A	$17½	17¼	17⅜	−½
51923	Bell Canad	$49	48¾	49	+⅛
9520	BP Can	$12½	12⅜	12½	
3654	Bank N S	$19⅛	19	19	−⅛
1782	Beth Cop A	$14½	13½	13⅝	−⅜
2483	Block Bros	$6	5⅞	6	
425	Bovis Cor	59	56	59	−3
600	Bralor Res	350	345	345	−10
205	Bramalea	$6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
2473	Brameda	128	124	124	−1
900	Brenda M	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
7150	Bridger	$8⅝	8½	8⅝	+⅛
500	BCFP	$24½	24½	24½	
16475	BC Phone	$13⅛	12⅞	13	+⅛
1650	Brunswk	$5⅝	5½	5⅝	
200	Budd Auto	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1000	Burns Fds	$10	9⅞	10	+⅛
7300	Cad Frv	$10⅛	9⅞	10	+⅛
1400	Cal Pow A	$32½	32½	32½	+½
7600	Camflo	$11½	11½	11½	−⅛
695	Campau A	400	400	400	
6800	C Nor West	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	−⅛
2000	C Pakrs C	$17⅝	17½	17⅝	
150	Can Perm	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
1776	Can Trust A	$22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
2500	C Tung	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
190	C Cablesy	$12½	12½	12½	−⅛
1000	Cdn Cel	$7⅞	7¾	7¾	−⅛
7356	CI Bk Com	$22⅝	22½	22½	
969	Cdn Tire A	$35	34¾	34¾	−¼
2760	C Utilies	$13½	13¼	13⅜	+¼
100	Canbra	230	230	230	−10
110	Candel Oil	$12¼	12¼	12¼	+¼
9250	Cassiar	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
350	Celanese	330	330	320	
2820	Chieftan D	$10⅞	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
5	CHUM	$7¼	7¼	7¼	+¾
4155	C Holiday I	380	375	375	−5
4400	Con Bldg	290	281	281	−4
200	Con Distrb	290	285	290	
20393	Cons Gas	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
2098	Con Fardy	325	320	325	
2000	Conwest	375	370	375	+5
2330	Craigmt	$5¾	5½	5½	−⅛
300	Crush Intl	$8	8	8	
2450	Cyprus	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	−⅛
9525	Denison	$50¼	49¾	50	−¼
700	Dicknsn	435	425	435	+10
2150	Dofasco A	$24¾	24½	24½	
600	Dom Store	$15½	15½	15½	−⅛
1410	Du Pont	$14¼	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
50	Dylex L A	$6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
920	Electro A	246	245	245	−5
3000	Emco	$5	5	5	
6634	Falcon C	$6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	
720	Falcon	$35¾	35½	35½	−¼
1600	Francana	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	
240	G DISTRB A	$6	6	6	
200	Gibraltar	$6½	6⅜	6½	−⅛
900	Granduc	112	112	112	−3
200	Gt Oil Sds	$7	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
190	GL Paper	$27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	−⅛
1030	Gt W Life	$53	53	53	+½
214	Greyhnd	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
563	Guar Trst	$8	8	8	+⅛
275	Hambro C	410	410	410	+10
1450	Hard Crp A	365	360	365	+5
1145	Hawker A	465	460	465	+5
205	Hayes D A	$5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	−⅛
7650	H Bay Co	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	−⅛
2825	IAC	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+⅛
900	Indal	$17	16¾	17	+¼
100	Indusmin	$12½	12½	12½	+½
960	Inland Gas	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	
13275	Inter-City	$7½	7⅛	7⅛	−⅛
14	Int Mogul	230	230	230	−10
8675	Int Pipe A	$14⅛	14⅛	14½	
2000	Inv Grp A	$6¾	6½	6½	−⅛
220	Jannock	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+⅛
9375	Kaiser Pe	$14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	−⅛
4790	Kaps Tran	73	70	73	+3
600	Kelsey H	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
15707	Kerr A A	$15⅞	15⅞	15¾	
7100	Koffler A	$5¼	5⅛	5¼	
2651	Labatt A	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+⅛
4900	Lacana	460	455	460	+5
699	LL Lac	150	146	150	+4
63070	Lob Co A	320	310	320	+5
32210	Lob Co B	320	310	320	+15
650	Loeb M	395	390	390	
1700	MICC	$9⅞	9¼	9¼	−⅛
100	Mclan H A	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5070	MB Ltd	$22⅞	22¼	22¼	−⅜
60	M Lf Mills	$34	33⅞	34	
45	Met Stor A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
15901	Moore	$33⅛	32⅞	33⅛	+⅛
2100	Murphy	$8⅞	8¾	8⅞	
400	Nabrs Dlg	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+1⅛
73	Nat Trust	$17¼	17¼	17¼	+⅛
2650	Neonex	220	215	216	
3325	Noranda A	$30¾	30¼	30½	−⅛
6165	Norcen	$11⅝	11½	11½	−⅛
1230	NTecm B w	$12¼	12	12	−⅛
1390	Nowsco W	$26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	
1110	OSF Ind	260	255	260	
2700	Orchan A	239	235	235	−2
3900	Pamour A	365	360	365	+15
2600	PanCan P	$26⅞	26⅛	26⅛	−⅛
100	Pembina	410	410	410	+10
307	Petrofina	$16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	−½
11370	Pop Shops	$5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+⅛
900	Pine Point	$34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
1600	Pitts C	$5½	5½	5½	
700	Placer	$20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	
292	Redpath A	$14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
290	Reed Oslr A	$8½	8½	8½	+⅛
200	Reichhold	$21	21	21	−⅛
2308	Revno Prp	70	70	70	−2
300	Scotts	$8¼	8¼	8¼	−⅛
4178	Shell Can	$14⅛	14	14⅛	−⅛
1200	Siebens	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+⅛
1250	Sigma	$20⅝	20½	20⅝	−½
19642	Simpsons	$5⅛	5	5⅛	−⅛
200	Simpson S	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	−⅛
280	Slater Stl	$8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
3781	Southm A	$19¾	19⅝	19⅝	
21005	Brodcst	$8⅞	8	8⅜	+⅜
2848	Stelco A	$25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	−¼
1059	Steep R	185	185	185	
100	Talcorp A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+¼
100	Tara	$17½	17½	17½	
1110	Teck Cor A	$7	7	7	
1906	Teck Cor B	$5⅛	5⅛	5¼	
1194	Tex Can	$29⅛	29¾	28¾	
1200	Thom N A	$12	12	12	+¼
11184	Tor Dm Bk	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
3100	Torstar B	$13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	−⅛
4603	Traders A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
4085	Trns Mt A	$10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
10310	TrCan PL	$14⅛	14⅛	14½	
25	Un Carbid	$17	17	17	−⅛
4750	UGas A	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	−⅛
2312	Union Oil	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	−⅛
3850	U Siscoe	$6⅝	6½	6½	−⅛
3450	Upp Can	132	132	132	
100	Van Der	235	235	235	
100	Vestgron	$14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
1450	Voyager P	$8	8	8	−⅛
50	Weldwod	$12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	−¼
633	Wstburne	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
2341	West Mine	430	430	430	
20	Westmhse	$19	19	19	−½
1340	Weston	$14	13½	14	+¼
1450	Woodwd A	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	−⅛
1200	Yk Bear	370	370	370	
500	Yukon C	191	191	191	

Total sales 2,073,307 shares

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	34.40
Albert Heijn	92.80
Algembank	323
Amrobank	71.40
A'dam Rub	90
Fokker	29.20
Heineken	135.20
H.V.A.	50.30
Holl-Am-H	100.70
Hoogovens	40.80
K.L.M.	111.80
Nat Nederl	102.30
Pakhoed	87.80
Philips	31.20
Robeco	183
Rolinco	135
Royal Dutch	145
Unilever	136.30
Van Ommer	179.50
Ver Mach	88.50

Brussels

Arbed	2,710
Brux-Lamb	1,750
Cock Ougree	586
Electrobel	5,990
GB-Inno-BM	1,695
Hoboken	3,170
Pétrofina	4,450
Ph Gevaert	1,170
Soc Générale	1,900
Solvay	2,540
Un Minière	976

Frankfurt

AEG	101.40
BASF	169.40
Bayer	148.80
Commerzbk	203.50
Conti Gummi	72.30
Daimler	357.50
Deemag	158
Deutbank	290.50
DresdeBk	225.50
Hoechst	150.50
Hoesch	50
Karlstd	347
Kaufhof	221
KHD	162
Lufthansa	103
Mannesmann	174.80
Metallgesell	230
Neckermann	43.50
RWE new	171.70
Schering	296
Siemens	263
Thyssen	117.20
Varta	271.80
Veba	134
Volkswagen	174.90

London

Anglo-Am cp	2.30
Anglo-Am	25.50
Barclay Bk	2.50
Beecham Gr	4.66
BICC	1.12
Boots	1.74
Bowater	2.07
Brit-Am Tob	2.75
Brit Oxyg	0.73½
Brit Pet	9.14
Burmah	0.77
CadburySc	0.48½
Chartered	1.37
Courtaulds	1.31
DeBeer D	2.63
Decca Rec	3.34
Distillers	1.52
Dunlop	1.05
E Mus Ind	2.31
GEC	1.84
FreeStGed	9.75
GKN	3.24
Glaxo Gr	4.95
Gold Fields	1.56
Gt Un St	2.42
Guinness	1.49
Hawker-Sidd	6.31
Hudson Bay	12.50
Imp Chem	3.74
Imps	0.78½
Mark&Spen	1.24
Metal Box	3.04
Nichols	0.67
Plessey	0.77
Rand Mines	1.63
Rank Org	1.87
Royal Dutch	50.50
R.T.Z.	2.40
Shell	5.40
Thorn (A)	2.96
Tube Invest	4.14
Union Carb	2.10
Vickers	1.65
War L3½	29.50
West Deep	6.20
West Drief	15.50
West Hold	11⅝
West Min	1.63
Woolworth	0.59½
ZCI	0.30

Milan

Bastogi	609
ERBA	1,131
ErcMarelli	240
Fiat	1,840
Finsider	105
Generali	40,170
IFI	1,778
Italgas	600
Halsider	161
LaRinas	45.75
Montedis	274.5
Olivetti	945
Pirelli	1,060
Snia Visco	943

Paris

Air Liquide	285
Alimentaire	86
Aquitaine	249.50
BSN	379
Carrefour	1,060
Cim Lafarge	163
Cie Bancaire	233
CFP	93.10
CGE	219
CCF	90
Ferodo	300.50
Imétal	75
L'Oréal	628
Mach Bull	24.40
Michelin	935
Moët-Henn	287.50
Moulinex	147
Paribas	141.50
PUK	65
Penarroya	42.10
Perrier	83.90
Peugeot	207.50
Rh Poulenc	58.90
Sacilor	22
St Gobain	101.80
Suez	205
Télémécan	470
Thomson	141
Usinor	23

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,550
Boerthe	2,110
B Bovert	1,530
Ciba Geigy	1,465
Cr Suisse	1,990
Fischer	710
HofRochN	8,875
Nestlé	3,440
Sandoz	4,875
Slé B Suisse	361
Sulzer	2,640
U.B. Suisse	2,940

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 6.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Frid.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb	*1.89	*.96¼
Coffee 4 Santos, lb	*3.10	*1.35
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd.	.53	.37½
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	240.00	212.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	210.19	213.92
Steel scrap No. 1 hvy Pitt.	74-75	91-92
Lead spot, lb	.31	22½-23
Copper elect., lb	71½-74½	70⅝
Tin (Straits), lb	4.5602	3.7393
Zinc E. St. L. basis, lb	.37	.37
Silver N.Y., oz	4.745	4.455
Gold N.Y. oz	146.25	128.25
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's Index		
May 6	932.7F	856.1
May 5	930.9F	—

f—Final
*—Nominal
r Revised.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 6, 1977

SUGAR NO. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Jul	9.50	9.50	9.23	9.24	9.55
Sep	9.65	9.65	9.36	9.38	9.70
Oct	9.70	9.70	9.40	9.40	9.75
Jan	9.82	9.85	9.55	b9.55	b 9.90
Mar	9.89	9.91	9.65	9.67	9.95
May	9.85	9.97	9.70	9.73	9.99
Jul	9.97	9.99	9.75	.75	9.99
Sep	9.99	9.99	9.80	b 9.75	10.04
Oct	9.97	9.97	9.80	9.80	10.01

Sales: 6,673
a-asked, b bid. n-nominal

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

May	162.50	164.00	156.01	157.00s	166.50
Jul	158.95	160.00	158.95	158.95s	164.95
Sep	154.65	155.95	154.65	154.65s	160.65
Dec	145.65	147.00	145.65	145.65s	151.65
Mar	141.25	141.25	141.25	141.25s	147.25
May	137.40	137.40	137.40	137.40s	143.40

Sales: 1,616

COPPER (25,000) lbs

May	64.50	64.80	64.50	64.00s	64.20
Jul	65.30	65.50	64.60	64.70s	64.90
Sep	66.20	66.40	65.60	65.70s	65.90
Dec	67.70	67.80	67.00	67.00s	67.30
Jan	68.10	68.10	67.60	67.40s	67.70
Mar	69.10	69.10	68.40	68.20s	68.50
May	69.80	69.80	69.30	69.10s	69.40

Sales: estimated 3,857.
s-settling

COTTON, No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

May	77.21	77.40	76.90	76.90	76.90
Jul	77.55	77.88	77.05	77.40	77.66
Oct	74.00	74.50	73.50	77.70	73.74
Dec	69.20	69.50	68.76	68.98	69.00
Mar	69.47	69.75	68.10	69.40	69.30n
May	70.00	70.10	70.00	b69.80	69.80
Jul	—	—	—	b70.10	70.10
Oct	—	—	—	b63.50	68.70

Sales: 4,850.
a-asked, b-bid n-nominal.

MAINE POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

May	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	10.00

ROUND WHITE POTATOES

Nov	5.67	5.71	5.62	5.66	5.64
Mar	6.88	6.89	6.81	6.87	6.81
Apr	7.89	7.80	7.75	7.79	7.75
May	9.02	9.09	8.90	9.01	8.98

Sales: 316

ORANGE JUICE (15,000) lbs

May	79.40	79.60	79.00	79.00	78.80
Jul	80.00	80.50	79.50	80.00	79.50
Sep	80.90	81.40	80.70	80.85	80.25
Nov	81.55	81.90	81.30	81.50	80.90
Jan	78.00	78.35	78.00	b78.50	77.60
Mar	76.95	77.20	76.00	77.00	76.50
May	77.30	77.50	77.10	b77.10	b76.50

Sales: 800.
a-asked, b-bid, n-nominal

N.Y. SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	473.70	474.90	472.00	471.80s	471.00
Jul	477.80	497.20	474.70	475.80s	475.00
Sep	482.30	484.30	480.50	481.20s	480.40
Dec	490.20	492.50	489.60	489.20s	488.30
Jan	494.20	494.90	492.00	491.90s	490.03
Mar	499.50	499.90	497.50	497.20s	495.30
May	504.50	505.20	503.60	502.70s	501.60
Jul	509.50	511.00	509.50	508.10s	507.00

Sales estimated: 9,200.
s-settling

GOLD (100 troy oz)

May	145.00	145.50	145.50	a147.80s	146.90
Jun	148.20	149.00	147.90	148.50s	147.60
Aug	149.50	150.30	149.50	149.80s	148.20
Oct	151.20	151.80	151.20	151.30s	150.30
Dec	152.20	153.30	152.10	152.90s	151.90
Feb	154.20	155.00	154.20	154.50s	153.50
Jun	157.20	157.90	157.20	157.80s	156.80

Sales estimated 1,840.
s-settling.

CHICAGO FUTURES

May 6, 1977

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
May	2.49¼	2.52	2.49	2.51	2.48½
Jul	2.56	2.58½	2.55¾	2.56½	2.55¼
Sep	2.63½	2.65¼	2.62¾	2.63	2.62¼
Dec	2.72	2.74	2.71¾	2.72¼	2.71¼
Mar	2.79½	2.81	2.79	2.79½	2.78½
May	2.82	2.84	2.82	2.82¼	2.81½

CORN (5,000 bu)

May	2.43¾	2.44¾	2.43¼	2.44¼	2.43
Jul	2.46¼	2.4	2.46	2.47½	2.46
Sep	2.48¼	2.51	2.48½	2.50½	2.49½
Dec	2.51¼	2.53½	2.50½	2.53½	2.50½
Mar	2.58¾	2.61½	2.58¾	2.61	2.58¾
May	2.64½	2.66¼	2.63¾	2.65½	2.63¼

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

May	9.77	9.83	9.41	9.48	9.70
Jul	9.58	9.73	9.37½	9.37½	9.67½
Aug	9.37	9.44	9.10	9.10	9.40
Sep	7.73	7.82	7.54	7.65	7.68½
Nov	7.12	7.19½	7.05	7.11	7.08
Jan	7.15	7.22	7.08	7.15	7.13½
Mar	7.22	7.26½	7.15	7.19	7.19½
May	7.26	7.29½	7.18	7.22	7.21
Jul	7.26½	7.29½	7.18	7.22	7.21½

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

May	30.30	30.75	29.79	29.90	30.50
Jul	30.50	31.05	30.02	30.10	30.45
Aug	30.30	30.95	30.05	30.05	30.50
Sep	29.7	29.90	29.00	29.05	29.75
Oct	27.90	28.25	27.40	27.40	28.00
Dec	27.00	27.25	26.30	26.40	26.70
Jan	26.85	26.95	26.25	26.25	26.60
Mar	26.55	26.65	26.00	26.00	26.55
May	26.30	26.40	25.50	25.50	26.35
Jul	25.70	25.70	25.60	25.60	26.15

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

May	270.00	272.50	260.00	260.00	271.00
Jul	272.00	275.50	264.50	264.50	274.50
Aug	263.00	227.50	259.70	259.70	269.70
Sep	224.00	231.00	214.80	217.50	224.50
Oct	197.00	199.00	192.50	194.00	194.50
Dec	188.00	190.90	186.00	189.00	198.50
Jan	189.00	190.50	186.00	187.00	188.00
Mar	190.30	192.00	188.00	188.00	189.50
May	193.00	193.00	191.00	191.00	193.0
Jul	195.5	195.50	195.00	195.00	195.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

May	—	—	—	472.00	470.00
Jun	475.00	476.50	472.70	474.50	472.5?
Oct	484.50	487.10	484.00	485.50	482.50
Dec	490.50	492.00	488.50	490.70	487.50
Feb	497.00	497.00	494.50	496.0	492.50
Apr	501.50	502.0	499.5	501.40	498.30
Jun	506.80	507.2	505.00	56.80	53.50
Aug	512.50	513.00	510.50	512.2	508.80
Oct	515.5	517.60	515.50	517.60	514.10
Dec	520.20	523.20	521.50	523.00	519.40

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Jun	45.50	45.55	44.60	44.60	45.60
Aug	44.50	44.60	43.65	43.65	44.60
Oct	43.25	43.35	42.80	42.80	43.20
Dec	44.25	44.25	43.80	43.80	44.20
Feb	44.25	44.25	44.02	44.02	44.35
Apr	44.35	44.05	44.52	a44.52	b44.85
Jun	45.75	45.75	45.60	a45.60	45.90

Sales: June 7072; Aug 4090; Oct 1424; Dec 630; Feb 200; April 29; June 6.
Open interest: June 21713; Aug 21947; Oct 9261; Dec 4937; Feb 2949; April 1125; June 393.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Jun	46.15	46.80	45.70	45.95	46.55
Jul	47.40	47.87	46.85	47.05	47.70
Aug	45.33	46.15	45.50	45.35	46.02
Oct	40.25	40.70	39.95	40.00	40.35
Dec	40.45	40.82	40.05	40.05	a40.30
Feb	40.40	40.90	40.30	40.30	40.32
Apr	38.52	38.65	38.52	38.65	38.50
Jun	—	—	—	a40.45	40.60

Sales: June 2904; July 2397; Aug 1147; Oct 493; Dec 101; Feb 26; April 1; June 0.
Open interest: June 5032; July 4517; Aug 2955; Oct 1667; Dec 434; Feb 151 April 69; June 2.

SHELL EGGS (22'500 doz)

May	46.25	46.30	45.90	45.95	46.45
Jun	49.55	49.75	48.90	48.90	49.45
Jul	52.25	53.50	52.55	52.60	53.49
Sep	56.90	59.60	58.80	58.95	a58.50
Nov	—	—	—	n59.75	59.75
Dec	61.75	62.00	61.00	a61.00	61.10

Sales: May 54; June 42; Jul 14; Sep 50; Nov 0; Dec 8.
Open interest: May 365; June 470; Jul 105; Sep 507; Nov 4; Dec 44.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

May	64920	65.35	63.70	a63.75	b64.30
Jul	65.90	66.00	64.10	64.25	b14.55
Aug	63.60	64.50	62.30	63.00	b63.20
Feb	59.30	59.80	58.50	58.85	59.55
Mar	58.90	59.32	59.00	a58.30	59.20
May	59.60	59.85	58.25	58.55	b58.95

Sales: May 285; July 6984; Aug 1525; Feb 248; March 8; May 5.
Open interest: May 1255; July 6236; Aug 2143; Feb 769; March 220; May 103.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal

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Montreal Stocks

Quotations in Canadian Funds
Quotations in cents unless marked $.

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
1032	Algoma	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
928	Bank Mont	$14¼	14⅛	14⅛	
300	Can Cem	$8½	8½	8½	+⅛
45	CanSo Ry	$35½	35½	35½	
7477	Cdnint Pw	$20½	20½	20½	−¼
800	Canron	$21	20⅞	20⅞	+⅛
500	Con Bath	$26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	−¼
430	Dom Bridg	$20	20	20	
946	Dom Text	$7½	7⅜	7⅜	+⅛
180	Gaz Metro	$6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
270	Molson A	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	−⅛
150	Power Cp	$7½	7½	7½	
25100	Price Co.	$10	9⅞	10	−⅛
3607	Royal Bnk	$24	23⅞	24	
1390	RoyTrst A	$15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+⅛
485	Steinbrg A	$14⅛	14	14⅛	+⅛
2400	Zellers	420	415	415	−10

Total sales 407,966 shares.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Ashland 8-87	101	102
Austral 8¼-83	102½	103¼
Austral 8¾-81	103½	104¼
Bell Cnda 8⅞-86	104¾	105½
Bell Cnda 7¾-87	99¼	100
BFCE 8¾-83	101½	102½
BrasCan 8⅞-82	103	104
Brit Gas 9-81	103	104
Broken Hill 8¾-85	98¾	99½
Carrier 8-87	100½	101½
Cdn Natl R 8⅞-86	100½	101½
Charbongs 8¾-81	101¾	102¾
Cons Food 7½-91	97	98
Conoco 8-86	102	103
Cutler Ham 8-87	100½	101¼
Denmark 7½-90	93¾	94¾
EEC 8¼-82	101½	102¼
ECS 8¾-81	103	103½
ECS 9¼-86	104	105
EIB 8¼-83	101¼	102¼
EIB 8¾-92	98¾	99¾
EMI 9¼-89	100	101
Erap 9¾-85	103½	104½
Ericsson 9½-89	99¼	100¼
Esso 8-86 nov	104	105
Eurofima 8½-83	102	103
First Chic 7-80	100¾	101¾
Gould 9¾-83	104¾	105¾
GulfWestn 8¼-84	100	101
Hamersley 8¼-84	101	102
Home Oil 9¼-86	103	104
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	104	105
ISE Cnda 9-82	104	105
I.U. Overseas 9-83	101	102
Kockums 8-83	99	100¼
Manitoba 8½-83	104	105
McMill Bl 9-??	101¼	102½
Michelin 9¼-86	103¼	104¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	100½	101½
Modo 9½-83	103	104
Montreal 9¼-83	102½	103½
NatWest 9-85	102¼	103¼
New Brunsw 9-83	103	104
N Zealand 9¼-82	105	106
N Zealand 8½-83	102½	103½
NorskKombk 8½-9?	98½	99½
Norsk Hyd 8½-92	98½	99½
NorthAmR 7¾-79	101¾	102¾
Norway 9-80	105¾	106¾
Norway 8½-81	103½	104½
Occidental 9¾-83	104½	105½
Offsh Min 8¾-85	100	101
Ontario 9-83	104	105
OntarioHyd 8-87	99½	100½
PennWalt 8-87	100½	101½
ProvSaskat 8¾-85	102	103
QuebecProv 8¼-8?	101½	102½
QuebecProv 9-83	102¾	103¾
Ralston 7¾-87	98¾	99¾
ReedBates 9¾-81	102¾	103¾
Sandvik 9½-86	102¾	103¾
S.A.S. 8-85	98¼	99¼
Seagram 9-80	103½	104½
SFE 9-80	102¾	103¾
Shell 8-86	102	103
Shell 7½-87	99	100
Singer 8¾-82	100½	101½
St Ind 8½-80	102¾	103¾
St Ind 8½-88	105¼	106¼
S Handels 9¼-86	103½	104½
Swed St Co 7¾-82	99	100
Tenneco 7¾-79	100½	101½
Tenneco 7¾-87	99	100
Textron 7¾-87	98½	99½
Tansocean 8-86	103	104
Transocean 7½-87	99½	100¼
Un Oil 7-79	101½	102½
Un Oil 7¾-87	99¼	100½
Utah 8-87	101½	102½
Volvo (Mar) 8-87	97½	98
Chrysler 5-88	72½	74½
Cont Tel 5½-88	86	88
Cr Suisse 4½-91	84½	86
Cumm In 6¼-86	106½	108½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	79	81
EastKodak 4½-88	93½	95½
E.L. Int 4¾-87	81	83
Fairchild 5¾-91	95½	96½
Firestone 5-88	86	88
Ford 6-86	100	102
Ford 5-88	88	90
Gen Elec 4¼-87	90	92
Gen Foods 4¾-82	91½	93½
Gillette 4¾-82	90	92
Gillette 4¾-87	81	83
Gould 5-87	135	137
GulfWestn 5-88	84	86
Honeywell 6-86	90	92
I.S.E. 6½-89	88	90
ITT 4½-87	84	86
Komatsu 7½-90	110	111
Matsushita 6¼-90	117½	118½
Mitsui 7¼-90	110½	111½
McDermt 4¾-87	156½	158½
MorganJP 4¼-87	98	100
Nabisco 5½-88	99½	101½
Owens Ill 4½-87	124½	126½
PenneyJC 4½-87	80	82
PhilLamp 4¾-83	104	106
R.C.A. 5-88	87½	89½
Revlon 4¾-83	112½	114½
Revlon 4¾-87	104	106
Sperry 4¼-88	88½	90½
Squibb 4¼-87	79	81
Texaco 4¼-88	82	84
UBS 5-81	100	101½
Un Carb 4¾-82	103½	105½
WarnLamb 4½-87	85½	87½
WarnLamb 4¼-88	79½	81½
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	85	87
Ashland 5-83	76	98
Beatrice 6¾-9?	119	112
Beatrice 4½-92	98½	100½
Borden 6¾-91	118½	120½
Borden 5-92	106	108
BroadHale 4¾-87	77	[illegible]
Carnation 4-88	85	87
Chevron 5-88	129½	131½
Chrysler 4¾-86	66½	68½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	102.80	95.67	110.21
Previous	102.84	95.70	110.16

London Metal Markets

May 6, 1977

	Today Bid-Asked	Previous Bid-Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	810 - 811	799.50 - 800.50
3 months	821.50 - 832	821 - 821.50
Cathodes: spot	801 - 802	790 - 791
3 months	821.50 - 822	811 - 811.50
Tin: spot	5,757 - 5,762	5,745 - 5,750
3 months	5,850 - 5,852	5,835 - 5,845
Lead: spot	406 - 406.50	403 - 404
3 months	404 - 405	401.50 - 402
Zinc: spot	377 - 378	351.50 - 352.50
3 months	385 - 389	392 - 393
Silver: spot	276.10 - 276.20	274.60 - 274.80
3 months	282 - 282.10	280.10 - 280.20

London Commodities

May 6, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Previous (Close)
SUGAR				
Aug	132.25	132	132.50-133.60	137.20-138
Oct	140.50	135.50	135.75-135.90	140.45-140.50
Dec	142.50	138.60	138.70-138.90	142.50-142.75
Mar	145.30	141.50	141.70-141.80	145.50-145.75
May	147.50	143.65	143.70-143.80	147.50-147.60
Aug	149.50	145.80	145.80-145.90	149 -149.25
Oct	149	146.70	146.60-146.90	150.05-150.10
Lots: 3,072.				
COCOA				
May	2351	2293	2298-2300	2360-2362
Jul	2225	2160	2175-2175	2251 -2255
Sep	2125	2030	2037-2039	2151 -2155
Dec	2040	1932	1940-1945	2058 -2061
Mar	1990	1880	1881-1885	2005 -2010
May	No Trades		1827-1840	1960 -1970
Jul	No Trades		1760-1800	1910 -1914
Lots: 3,961.				
COFFEE				
May	3095	2990	2999-3005	3110-3140
Jul	3170	3050	3071-3075	3190-3199
Sep	3210	3100	3120-3125	3235-3240
Nov	3210	3125	3140-3150	3225-3230
Jan	3210	3126	3146-3160	3240-3250
Mar	3245	3130	3160-3175	3250-3260
May	3200	3179	3150-3210	3270-3300
Lots: 6,002.				

Paris Commodities

May 6, 1977

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)	Ch.
SUGAR				
Jul	—	—	1,130-1,150	—16
Aug	1,235	1,210	1,218-1,230	—32
Oct	1,232	1,215	1,220-1,222	—46
Nov	—	—	1,224-1,230	—46
Dec	1,235	—	1,232-1,240	—38
Jan	1,240	—	1,236-1,240	—44
Mar	—	—	1,260-1,275	—45
May	1,240	—	1,265-1,290	—40
Jul	—	—	1,250-1,290	—45
Lots: 151				
COCOA				
May	2,080	2,045	2,065-2,070	—20
Jul	—	—	— -2,075	—30
Sep	1,905	1,875	1,880-1,895	—30
Dec	1,725	—	— -1,730	—65
Mar	—	—	— -1,765	—75
May	—	—	1,640- —	—70
Lots: 64.				

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

Closing Prices, May 6, 1977

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

	Bid	Ask
AE Ind	6⅛	6½
AFA PrS	5¾	6¼
AID Inc	8½	10½
AVM Co	2⅝	2⅞
Addisn W	7⅛	7½
Adv Ros	3½	3⅞
Alberts	7½	8½
Alico Inc	12	12½
Allergan	21⅛	22
Allyn Bac	9⅛	9⅝
Am Exp	35⅛	37½
Am Finl	12⅝	13⅛
Am Furn	2⅞	3⅛
Am Greet	9⅛	9⅞
A Micro	3¾	4⅛
Am Teley	21⅛	22⅛
Am Weld	12⅛	13⅛
Amtr Dv	¾	1
Anadite	4	5
Anheus B	22¾	23⅛
AntaCo	5⅛	5⅞
Ard May	1¼	2
ArkWtG	24½	25⅛
AsCC Bot	13½	14½
AtlGas Lt	15	15½
Baird At	3⅛	4
Bang Hy	15	15½
Bkam Rlt	11⅛	12
BasicRs	7¼	8⅛
Bassett F	17⅛	18
Bavis Mk	2½	3
Beeline	5⅞	6⅛
Betz Lab	26¾	27½
Bibb Co	3⅛	3⅞
Bird Son	3½	4
Birtchr	1⅛	1½
Bick Hills	23½	23⅝
Bonza Int	2⅛	3
Brinks	6	6½
Brks Sca	22⅛	23⅛
Brwning	7⅛	7⅝
Bucko M	¼	3½
Buckeye	11⅝	12⅛
Burn Sm	3⅞	3⅞
CalWSv	30½	32
Camp Ch	2⅞	3⅛
Canrad H	3	3⅝
Cap Sust	4	4½
Capit Air	2⅞	2¼
Cap Tec	2¾	3⅜
Care Cp	4⅛	4⅝
CenVt PS	14¼	15⅛
Chm Lea	12¾	13½
Chesa Ut	11⅛	12⅛
Chi Bridg	56½	57½
Chiltn Co	6	6½
ChrisS	125	128
Circle F	6½	7⅛
CitznUt A	22⅛	22¾
CitznUt B	22¼	23
Clark M	26½	28
Clow Co	9	9½
Colu Vent	¼	1⅛
Com Clr	10⅛	13⅛
Coml Sh	23	25
Comw Pa	32	35
Con Pap	30¼	31¾
Craw Co	13½	14¼
Crock Cd	25	26½
Curr Fed	7½	7¾
Danly M	10½	12¼
Data Dsgn	4⅛	4½
Data 10	7⅛	7½
LaviMal	27½	29
Decor In	2½	3
DeKlb Ag	28⅛	28¼
Le'ni Oil	6⅛	7⅛
DeLux C	26⅛	27
Del CarT	13	14
Del IntBr	22	23
Dewey El	1⅛	1½
Diam Crv	16⅛	19⅛
Dixn Cru	17½	20½
Docufel	4⅛	5⅛
Dollar G	9⅛	9½
Dorch G	11	11⅛
Doyle DB	19¼	19¾
Dunkin D	7	7⅜
Durlron	16⅛	17¼
Eberln In	5	5⅜
Econ Lab	19⅛	19¾
ElPas El	1⅛	1½
Elder Be	7⅛	8¼
Elec Nucl	8½	9¼
Elec Moc	2⅞	3⅛
Energy C	2⅛	2⅞
EnfWsh	3⅛	4⅛
Equty Oil	17½	18½
Ethan Al	15	15¾
Fab Tek	15-16	1-16
FistUn Lf	20⅛	21⅛
Fingrht	6⅛	6¾
FIBkSys	39⅛	40½
Fst Bost	19⅛	20¼
FlEmstr	7⅛	8⅛
FrWnFn	2⅛	3
Flcknsr	15	15½
Fla WatU	4	4⅛
Forest O	16½	16⅞
Frmlstl	1⅛	1½
Fotomat	11⅛	12⅛
Frkln Co	6	6⅝
Frnkln El	10⅛	15⅛
Frnd Ics	10⅛	11⅛
Gen RlEs	3⅛	3⅝
G Reinsu	172	175
Gev EPn	14	14½
Grech Cp	16⅛	17⅛
Green M	12⅛	13⅛
Grey Adv	21⅛	22
Gulf Intst	18⅝	18⅞
Gyrodn	2¼	3¼
Harper R	11⅛	12⅛
Hartf NC	12⅞	13½
Henred F	15½	15¾
Holobm	1⅛	2
Hoover	10⅛	11⅛
Horiz Res	1⅛	1⅜
Huds Pao	31⅛	33⅛
Hyatt Cp	6⅛	6⅝
Hyatt Inf	4¼	4⅝
Ind Nuclr	4	4½
Infra Ind	3	3½
Intel Co	46	47½
Interc En	12¾	13¼
Intrmk In	3⅛	3¼
Intrmt G	18½	19⅛
InBk Wsh	5½	5⅝
JaSou Ut	25	25½
JamWPr	4⅛	5¼
Jamsby	19¾	20½
Jiffy Fds	½	1
Joslyn M	15¼	16½
KaisStl pf	20	20½
Kalvar	1½	1⅞
Kaman A	20½	21½
Kamps A	7¼	7⅝
Kato Gre	1⅛	1⅝
Kaysam	2⅛	2⅝
Kear Tr	11	11⅞
Kelly Svc	26⅛	27
Keuff Ess	12⅞	13¼
Keye Fib	16⅞	17
Key CusF	4⅛	4⅝
Keys Int	22½	22¾
King Int	2⅞	3⅛
Knap Vog	16½	17½
Lance In	19⅞	20⅛
Land Res	1⅛	1⅝
Lane Co	17⅞	18⅝
Limit Str	24½	25½
Lin Bcast	17⅛	18
Log Etrn	4¾	5½
Madisn G	16⅛	16⅝
Mal Rlty	7-16	⅝
Malkrt	35½	37⅛
MgtAssis	6	6½
Manor C	5½	6⅛
Maui LP	17⅛	18⅛
McCorm	18½	18¾
McQuay	15⅛	16
Measur	13⅛	13⅞
Medt rn	27	27⅛
Merid In	2⅛	3⅛
Midsx W	20	21
Midld Ca	2⅝	2⅞
Midl Bks	22½	23⅛
Midw Gt	24⅛	25⅛
Millipr	16⅛	19⅛
Miner In	1	1½
MissVl G	17⅛	18⅛
Mont Col	5⅝	6
Moore S	10⅛	11
Moore P	12	13
Morg Res	⅞	1⅛
Mosiek	10¼	10⅝
Motch M	6	7
Mot Club	4	4½
Mueller	15	16
Narac Co	10½	11⅛
Nat G&O	14	15
Nat Lib	5⅛	5⅝
N SecRsh	5½	6¼
Natnw Rl	6½	7⅛
NJNat G	13⅝	14½
Nielsn A	21¼	21⅞
Nielsn B	21	21⅛
NoCar Gs	11	11¼
NoEOl un	32¼	33
NW NatG	9⅛	9⅞
NW PuSv	19⅛	19⅝
Naxol Co	17⅛	17⅞
Oglivy M	31⅛	32
Onio Ferr	14⅛	15⅛
Otter TP	20⅜	21½
Ozer NA	4	4⅛
PCA Int	12⅛	12⅞
Pabst Br	25⅛	25⅞
PacGa R	24	24¼
Pakco		2
Parks H	10	11
Pauley P	5⅛	6⅛
Pearl Mf	11	12
Pa Enter	17¾	19¼
PrizlOG	12⅛	12⅛
Peasl BW	19¼	20
Petrsn H	13⅛	14⅛
Petrolt	44⅛	45⅜
Pettibon	23¾	24⅛
Piedmt A	4⅞	5⅛
Pinkrtn	29⅛	30⅛
Pion HIB	21⅛	22⅛
Pictilin	2½	3½
Possis Co	1⅛	1¾
Progrp	2¼	2⅝
PubS NC	11½	11⅞
P Bennet	15½	16⅛
PutD Cap	7⅛	7½
Qual Inns	1⅛	2⅛
Ragen Pr	6⅛	6⅝
Rahall C	15½	16½
Raychm	126	129
Raymnd	19⅛	20⅛
Recog Eq	7⅛	7⅝
Road Ex	31¼	32½
Robin M	22	23
Roselon	3⅛	4
Rouse	5⅞	6
Rus Stov	14⅛	14⅝
Sadlier	2⅞	3
Scan Dat	1⅛	1⅞
Scripps H	24	26
Seis Delt	3	3⅛
Seneca F	3⅛	4
SevenUp	24⅛	25⅛
Shaw Co	25⅛	25⅞
Snap Tls	27⅛	28
SolidSt Sc	6⅛	7½
S CalWat	14⅛	15⅛
SwGs Cp	10⅛	11⅛
SwEl Sv	15	15⅝
Standyn	28⅛	28⅞
Std Regis	21½	22⅝
Stan HPd	13¼	14⅛
Sterlg Str	6⅝	7
Strawb Cl	24⅛	26
Super El	4⅛	5⅛
TIME DC	6⅝	7⅛
Tampax	36⅛	37⅛
Tech Pub	24	25½
Tecum P	57¾	59½
Tennant	29⅛	31⅛
Titny Co	10⅛	11
ToscoCo	5	5½
Transo O	11⅛	12
Trico Pd	36¾	37⅛
Trim OG	7¾	7⅞
Tymshr	16⅛	17⅛
Tyson F	14	14½
Un McGil	9⅛	10⅛
US Surg	13⅝	15⅛
US TrkLn	14⅝	15⅛
LVa Bks	17⅛	17⅝
UpPen P	20¼	21
Valley Gs	10⅛	11⅛
VanD Air	9¼	10⅛
Vance S	3⅛	4⅛
Velcro	9	9⅛
Ventron	43	44
VaN Bnk	19	20
Wads Pu	8⅛	9⅛
Wsn NG	15⅛	16⅛
Webb Re	10	10⅛
WecoDvl	4 15-16	5 5-16
Weight W	9⅛	10⅛
Weldtrn	1⅛	2
Weling M	6⅛	7⅛
Well Ger	4½	5
Wsm Mfg	2½	2⅞
Wesimd	50¼	51
Wdwrd L	27⅛	28⅛
Wright W	3⅛	3⅞
ZionUt B	25⅛	27⅛

NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 6

(Continued from Page 8.)

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
17⅞	14¼	SmithAO .80	4	15	14⅞	14¾	14⅞+	⅝
40	31⅝	SmithInt .52	9	166	33½	32⅞	32⅞−	⅝
79⅝	70½	SmithKin 2.20	15	305	73½	73⅛	73⅛	
20⅞	17	SmithTr .78	5	50	17¼	17	17	
17⅞	11¾	SolaBas .60	11	104	17¾	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
6¾	2⅞	Sonesta	8	19	5½	5⅜	5⅜−	⅛
10⅝	9⅛	SonyCp .07e	17	1544	9⅝	9½	9½−	¼
46¼	37	SooLin 3c	6	5	44½	44	44½+	⅞
19⅛	16¼	SCarEG 1.56	9	41	19⅛	19	19	
19¼	17½	SoJerIn 1.56	8	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
18	13	Soutdwn .60		12	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
28⅝	26	Sdwn pf 1.80		14	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
10⅝	9⅝	SoestBk .40b	9	60	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
9⅛	7	SoestPS 1.37t	8	10	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜+	⅛
25⅛	21⅝	SoCalE 2	6	253	24⅞	24½	24¾	
17¼	15⅝	SouthCo 1.46	9	477	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	
20⅝	18⅛	SoInGE	7	107	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝−	⅛
58½	50½	SoNRes 1.85	7	22	52	51	51¾+	⅛
40⅝	36⅛	SoNETel 3	9	17	38	37¾	37¾+	⅛
37	32⅞	SouPac 2.24	8	106	35⅝	35¼	35⅝+	⅛
62¾	55	SouRy 2.32	9	156	58¼	57⅝	58 −	¼
6⅞	6¼	SouRy pf .50		11	6⅝	6½	6½−	⅛
38⅝	30½	SoUnCo 1.92	12	8	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	
27⅜	21⅞	Soutind .60	10	127	21⅝	21½	21½−	⅛
47	36	SouRoyl .68	17	55	39⅞	39⅛	39⅞+	¾
10¼	8	SwstFor .20	8	24	9	8⅞	8⅞−	
22¾	20⅞	SwtFl pfl.50		8	21	20⅞	21 −	⅛
15⅛	13⅛	SwPbSv 1.10	9	78	14⅛	13⅞	14 +	⅛
14⅛	11⅞	SprinFd .28	6	75	13½	13½	13½	
13⅝	9⅝	Sparton .40	7	13	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	⅝
18½	15⅝	SperryH 1	7	28	18	17¾	18 +	⅜
43⅞	33½	SperryR .92	8	302	37	36½	36⅞−	⅝
14⅝	12⅞	SpringM .90	8	11	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝−	
29⅜	24	SquarD 1.20	15	79	28⅞	28	28⅞+	⅞
30½	24½	Squibb .96	10	189	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛−	
22½	18½	Staley 1	7	12	19¾	19⅝	19⅝+	⅛
24¼	23	StPoor 1.92a		7	23⅛	24⅛	24⅛+	
31⅝	25	StBrand 1.28	11	143	26⅛	26	26⅛−	
42¼	30⅝	StBPaint .48	15	11	33⅞	32⅞	33⅛+	⅝
43¾	36⅞	StdOilCl 2.40	8	x806	41⅞	40⅝	41 −	¼
59⅝	49⅝	StOilInd 2.60	8	711	53	52¾	52¾−	
89	73½	StOilOh 1.36	25	134	88⅞	87⅞	87⅞−	⅝
8⅝	7	StdPress .40	14	16	8	7⅞	8	
7⅞	6⅝	StdPrud .66	11	21	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
17½	15	Standex .55	6	10	16¼	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
35½	28¾	StanW 1.12	10	129	35⅛	34⅞	35⅛+	⅛
24⅝	22⅛	Starrett 1.72	7	5	23	22⅞	22⅞−	⅛
13	11⅝	StaMSe 1.05		36	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
49⅞	40⅛	StaufCh 1.80	8	41	44¼	43⅝	43⅝−	¾
9⅝	7⅞	Sterchl .56	7	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
17	13¼	SterDrug .70	10	303	14⅝	14	14⅛+	⅛
6⅝	4½	SterPre .12	6	15	5	4⅞	5 +	⅛
10⅞	9¼	Sterndnt .40		8	10⅛	10¼	10⅛−	
19⅞	16¼	StevenJ 1.20	5	37	17½	17⅛	17½+	⅜
37⅝	33¼	StewWa 1.96	8	14	34½	34⅛	34⅛+	⅛
23⅝	20⅛	StokVC 1.20	14	12	21⅞	21	21 −	¼
61	53¾	StoneW 2.50	8	20	60¼	60½	60⅝+	⅜
16⅝	12½	StonCon .60	7	8	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
16⅛	15¼	StopShop 1	5	3	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
12½	9⅞	StorTec .67t	6	35	10⅝	10½	10⅝+	⅛
28¼	22½	StorerB 1	8	28	23¾	23¼	23⅛+	⅜
15¼	12⅝	StridRite .92	7	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
43⅝	38⅝	StuWor 1.68	5	323	46⅛	45⅝	46	
54	43½	StuW pf 3.40		8	51¾	51¼	51¾+	⅛
108	88	StuW pf 5		2	104	103½	104 +	1
5⅛	3½	SuavSho .20	5	92	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
24⅝	19½	SubPrG 1.20	7	9	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝−	⅛
10¾	8½	SuCrest .50	4	20	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
25	19	SunChm .40	6	6	22½	22¼	22¼−	¼
49	40¼	SunCo 2	6	50	43⅝	43⅛	43¼−	⅛
51	47½	SunCo pf2.25		25	44⅞	44½	44½−	⅛
25	19½	Sunbm 1.08	9	301	21¾	21⅝	21⅝+	⅛
41⅝	33⅝	Sundstr 1.20	9	425	39⅝	38⅞	38½−	⅛
57	48	Sunds pf3.50		6	57	56½	56½−	⅛
16⅛	11	SunsMg .14r	88	30	14⅞	14½	14⅞+	⅛
24⅛	21⅝	SuperVal .66	9	53	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛−	⅛
258	180	SuprOil 1.80	14	6	183	182	182 −	2
8½	6¼	SuprmkG .30	6	92	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
19½	10½	Suprm pf 1.30		1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
22⅝	16⅞	Suprscp .25e	6	27	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛−	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	SutroMt .70e	74	13	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝−	⅛
18⅛	15⅝	Swank 1a	6	28	16⅞	16¼	16⅞+	⅛
19⅞	16⅝	Sybron .96	8	17	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛−	
41⅛	37	Sybrn pf2.40		2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	½
14¼	8⅛	Sycor	8	35	9⅞	9½	9½−	
6⅞	5⅛	Systron		34	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
		T						
10¼	8	TRE Cp	12	24	8½	8⅜	8⅜−	⅛
39	34¼	TRWIn 1.60	9	231	37⅛	37	37⅛+	¼
89	81	TRW pf 4.40		4	84⅛	84¼	84¼	
79½	73⅞	TRW pf 4.50		27	79⅛	78⅞	79 +	1
33⅛	26¾	TaftBrd 1	9	71	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛+	⅛
6⅜	4	Talcott	17	8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛−	
10½	8⅛	Talley .60	5	12	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛−	
18⅛	11½	Talley pf 1		4	12¼	12	12¼	
20⅛	17⅛	TampEl 1.12	10	41	18⅛	18⅛	18¼	
42⅞	28⅞	Tandy	7	202	29⅝	29	29⅛−	¼
16	11¼	Tandycft	6	24	12½	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
12½	9⅝	Tappan .24	9	13	10⅛	10	10 −	¼
43¼	32½	Technicr .40	8	78	36⅛	35¾	35⅞	
9	5¼	Technicir	19	392	9½	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
		Technicn	9	37	10¼	10⅛	10⅛−	
68½	56½	Tektronx .60	16	43	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛−	⅝
6⅞	4⅝	Telecor .30	4	28	6⅛	6	6	
70	53⅝	Teledn 1.45t	6	250	68⅛	67½	67½−	⅞
103	92	Teledyn pf 6		1	102⅛	102⅛	102½	
9⅝	6⅛	Telprmt	246	784	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
3⅞	2⅛	Telex	10	347	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
37¼	31½	Tennco 1.88	8	886	35½	34⅞	35¼+	¼
138	118	Tennc pf5.50		1	130	130	130 +	2
17½	11¼	Tesoro .1	9	210	12⅛	11⅞	12 +	⅛
31	22⅛	Tesor pf 2.16		71	24⅛	24¼	24½+	⅛
30	25¼	Texaco 2	8	1049	26⅛	26⅛	26⅝	
32¼	32⅛	TexCom 1.10	10	27	33¼	32⅞	32¾−	⅜
42	35⅞	TexEst 1.85	9	28	38½	38⅛	38⅛−	½
28¾	26½	TxET pf 2.40		6	26¾	26½	26⅝+	⅛
31⅞	30	TxET pf 2.87		2	30½	30½	30½+	⅛
49	41⅛	TexGsT 2	9	67	47⅞	47	47⅛	
49	42	TxGs pf 1.50		1	46½	46½	46½+	½
16⅛	14⅛	TexInd 1b	15	23	15	15	15	
102¼	75⅝	TexInst 1.32	16	390	83¼	82⅝	82⅞−	⅜
11⅝	8⅝	TexInt	16	352	10¼	9⅞	10⅛	
33	25½	TexOGs .20	10	138	27⅝	27¼	27½+	¼
40	28¼	TxPcLd .35e	19	2	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝−	
22	18⅞	TexUtil 1.40	8	429	19⅞	19½	19½−	
31⅝	27⅛	Texsgif 1.20	13	32	27⅝	27⅛	27⅛−	
55⅝	49½	Texgif pf 3		34	50½	50	50⅛+	⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Texfi Ind		18	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
29	25	Textron 1.40	8	105	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
36⅛	30¼	Textr pf 2.08		1	32	32	32 +	½
26	22⅛	Textr pf 1.40		13	25	25	25 −	¼
23⅛	19⅛	Thiokol .84	6	36	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛−	
45⅛	33	ThomBet 1.15	15	36	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛−	⅛
12⅛	10	Thomln .44	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
9⅞	8⅛	Thrifty .48	10	27	8¾	8½	8⅝	
22⅛	17⅞	Ticor 1.10	6	12	20⅛	20	20⅛+	⅛
23⅛	16¼	TiowtMr .60	7	69	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞+	⅛
13½	10½	TigerInt .50	7	77	11⅛	10⅞	11 +	⅛
38⅛	32	TimeInc 1.20	10	24	36⅞	36⅛	36¼−	⅛
23	20	TimeMir .80	10	126	22⅛	22	22⅛+	⅛
54⅛	50	Timkn 2.20	10	262	54⅛	54	54¼+	½
18¼	16	Tishman	24	93	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛−	
10⅞	5½	TobinP .15e		16	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞−	⅛
11⅛	8½	ToddSh		25	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
26	24⅛	TolEdis 2.12	9	15	25⅝	25½	25⅛+	⅛
26¼	24½	TolEd pf2.21		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
12⅛	9⅛	TonkaCp .43	8	17	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
7⅝	6⅛	TootRol .40b	10	3	7⅛	7	7	
10⅞	10¼	Tracor .28	6	25	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
37⅞	31¼	Trane 1.08	10	27	35⅞	35⅝	35⅝+	⅝
39⅛	34⅛	TranUn 1.76	8	28	35¼	34⅞	35 +	⅛
12½	9⅛	TWA	4	108	10¼	9⅞	10⅛+	⅛
19½	17	TWA pf		105	22	20⅛	21⅛+	2⅛
15¼	10⅛	Transam .66	8	228	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛−	⅛
24¾	22⅞	TranInc 1.92		19	22¾	22⅝	22⅝−	¼
19⅛	17	Transco 1	8	89	18⅞	18½	18⅝−	⅛
11⅛	8½	Transcn .52	6	41	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
74½	71⅛	TrGP pf 6.65		z180	72	72	72 +	½
107	101	TrGP pf10.32		z20	107½	107½	107½	
99½	91¼	TrGP pf 8.64		z150	98	98	98 −	½
28⅞	26⅛	TrGP pf 2.50		5	27⅛	27¼	27¼−	
17⅝	9⅛	TranOhF .28	4	153	13⅛	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
24⅞	21	Tranwy 1.40	8	48	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞−	½
37	30	Travlrs 1.28	10	393	35⅛	34½	34⅞	
43	37	Travlr pf 2		4	40½	40½	40½−	¼
22⅞	20¼	TriCon 2.17		66	21⅝	20¾	21⅛+	¼
1⅛	1⅛	TriSoM		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10½	9	TriaInd		22	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	¼
19⅛	14⅛	TriaPac .52e	4	30	19⅛	19¼	19½+	⅛
25⅝	17⅝	Trintyln .80	7	82	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛−	⅛
31⅝	26½	Tropican .50	16	36	26⅝	26½	26¾+	¼
16⅛	14	TucanG 1.08	8	108	15⅛	15	15⅛	
12¼	9⅞	TwenCn .50	9	1624	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
17¼	15⅝	TwinDs .80	7	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
24½	17	TycoLab .40	10	34	19¾	19⅛	19⅛−	½
24¾	20⅛	TylerCp .60	7	154	22⅞	21¾	22⅞+	⅛
		U						
27½	19½	UALInc .60	18	104	22⅞	22⅛	22⅝	
20⅛	17⅛	UGICp 1.48	7	76	19¼	18¾	19	
31½	29⅛	UGI pf 2.75		z290	30¼	30	30½	
15½	10⅝	UMCInd 1	8	78	14⅛	14	14⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	UMET Tr		1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅛	13⅛	UOP .60	9	78	16½	16⅛	16⅝−	⅛
39	31¼	UVInd 2	5	116	37⅛	36¾	37⅛+	⅛
45½	36¼	UVIn pf 1.26		4	43½	43½	43½+	¼
23¼	19	UARCO 1.30	7	1	20¾	20¾	20¾+	¼
13⅛	11	Unarco .70	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
33½	28¼	UniILt .76e	6	1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅝
56	47¼	UniNV 3.33e	7	69	56	56	56	
13⅞	11¼	UnBanco .84	6	35	12⅛	12	12⅛+	⅛
66⅝	57⅝	UCamp 1.80	12	230	61⅝	60½	60½−	1⅛
62⅞	53½	UnCarb 2.80	8	289	54	53⅛	53⅛−	¼
		UnCarb wi		1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	
9	7¼	UnCmrce	14	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
7¾	5⅛	UnionCp	10	29	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛−	⅛
16½	15	UnElec 1.36	9	108	15⅝	15½	15⅝+	⅛
53	50	UnEl pf 4.50		z100	51	51	51	
31	29¼	UnEl pf 2.72		38	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛−	½
6	4⅛	UnFidel	6	140	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
59¼	50⅝	UnOCal 3.20	7	425	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛−	½
76⅝	65½	UOCa pf2.50		2	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛−	½
58½	48	UPacCp 1.70	13	257	56⅛	55⅛	55¼−	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	Uniroyal .50	12	202	10	9⅞	9⅞−	⅛
89½	82⅛	Uniryal pf 8		260	87	86	86	
10⅛	8	UnBrand	8	29	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
14⅞	12½	UnBrnd pfA		12	13	12⅞	13 +	¼
13⅛	10	UnitCp .80e		24	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
30½	25½	UnEnRs 1.72	6	47	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛−	⅝
15½	11	UFInCal .40	6	278	16	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
14⅛	11½	UnGrnly	6	38	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	Ulllum 2.44	8	26	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
38	19⅛	UnitInd .70	9	7	27½	27⅛	27⅛−	⅛
6	4⅛	UnitInn .14	7	33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	½
13⅛	12⅛	UJerBk 1.04	9	8	13⅛	13	13⅛+	⅛
13⅛	9¼	UnitMM		267	10⅛	10	10⅛+	⅛
41⅛	31⅛	UrNucir	13	661	40⅛	40½	40⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2½	UnPkMn	2	49	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10⅞	10⅛	UnRefg .56	6	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛−	⅛
18⅛	16⅛	USFoS 1.26e		3	16	16	16 −	⅛
37⅛	32⅛	USFidG n	8	131	38	37⅛	37⅛+	⅛
26⅛	23⅛	USGyps 1.60	12	160	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛−	⅛
28⅛	26	USGy pf 1.80		1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	USHom .16	8	58	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛−	⅛
8⅛	6½	USInd .40	9	182	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅛	9⅛	USLeasg .40	5	40	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
4	2⅛	US Rty		3	3½	3½	3½	
27	25⅛	USShoe 1.20	6	101	23	[illegible]	[illegible]	⅛
50	43⅛	US Steel 2.20	11	789	45⅛	45	45⅛−	⅛
31⅛	24⅛	USTobc 1.40	12	43	29⅛	28⅛	29 −	½
39⅛	34⅛	UnTech 1.80	8	1588	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
174	155	UnTch pf 8		97	174	172	174 +	1
101⅛	140	UnTch pf7.32		3	148	148	148	
19⅛	17⅛	UnITel 1.20	9	143	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
29	26⅛	UnITI pf1.50		7	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛+	⅛
24⅛	22⅛	UnITI 2pf1.50		86	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛−	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Unitrod .10	8	40	7⅛	7	7⅛+	⅛
11	9	Univar .56	8	18	9⅛	9½	9⅛+	⅛
22¼	16⅛	UnivFds 1.12	8	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛−	⅛
33⅛	28⅛	UnLeaf 1.88	8	2	33	33	33 −	¼
38⅛	30⅛	Upjohn 1.08	12	443	31⅛	30⅛	30⅛−	¼
18⅛	14⅛	USLIFE .40	6	x63	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
12½	11⅛	UslifeF .96		15	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
45⅛	39⅛	UtahPL 3.12	10	93	44⅛	43⅛	43⅛−	⅛
34⅛	31⅛	UtPL pf 2.80		3	33	33	33 −	½
		V						
22½	18⅛	VFCp 1.10	9	260	21⅛	20⅛	20⅞−	⅛
10¼	7	Valleyln .40	20	76	9⅞	9¼	9¼−	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Varian .28	14	787	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
9½	7¼	Varolnc .20	5	68	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛−	
5⅞	4⅛	Vendo		5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
14⅛	13⅛	VestSe 1.31e		14	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛+	⅛
23	15⅛	Vetco .20e	8	70	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
15⅛	9⅛	Viacom	13	226	15⅛	13⅛	15⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7	VictorC .20	12	10	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
15⅛	14	VaEPw 1.24	8	181	15⅛	14⅛	15 −	⅛
49	45	VaEP pf4.12		250	48½	45⅛	45½	
89	85	VaEP pf7.72		z70	88	87⅛	88 +	⅝
108⅛	102⅛	VaEP pf9.75		z140	106	106	106	
31⅛	30⅛	VaEP pf2.90		3	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	¼
6⅛	4⅛	Vornado	171	30	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
27⅛	21⅛	VulcnM 1.10	8	9	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛−	⅛
		W						
21	16¼	Wachova .54	9	45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
4½	3⅛	WachRty		48	4	3⅞	4 +	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	WalMart .10	10	44	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
17⅛	14⅛	Walgrn 1.10	7	13	16	15⅛	16	
28⅛	25	WIkrA 1.40a	8	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛−	¼
21⅛	17⅛	WaikBus .66	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
26½	20⅛	WaltMu 1.20	4	20	26	25⅛	25⅛−	⅛
39⅛	29⅛	WaltJim 1.40	8	145	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛−	⅛
42⅛	32⅛	WaltJ pf1.60		45	36	36	36 −	⅛
6⅛	5	WardFd .47t		1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛−	⅛
	6⅛	Warnaco		10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
30⅛	26⅛	WrnCom .80	7	52	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛−	
10⅛	8⅛	WrnerCo .60	9	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
31⅛	25⅛	WarnrL 1.10	13	228	27⅛	26⅛	27 −	⅛
23⅛	21	WashGs 2.08	8	8	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
35	32⅛	WasN pf2.50		1	32⅛	32⅛	32⅛−	¼
22⅛	18⅛	WashSH 1	8	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛−	⅛
25⅛	20⅛	WasWat 1.76	7	27	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛−	⅛
16⅛	12	WasteM .20	13	105	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛−	⅛
24⅛	18⅛	WatkinJ .32	14	19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
7⅛	6	WayGos .48	14	4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛−	
6⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	5	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Weathrd .50	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛−	⅛
10⅛	8	WebbDel	14	19	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
27½	24⅛	WeisMkt .82	9	5	27⅛	27	27⅛+	¼
28⅛	26	WellsFg 1.12	8	22	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛−	⅛
13⅛	9½	WelfFM .67e	15	5	12⅛	12	12 −	⅛
41	33⅛	WPtPe 2.40	7	18	34⅛	33⅛	34⅛+	⅛
26⅛	25⅛	WstctTr 1.94	9	12	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛−	⅛
10⅛	8	WnAirL .40	7	135	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛−	⅛
30½	26⅛	WnBa 1.50	7	375	28½	28¼	28⅛	
18⅛	14⅛	WnNoA .40b	7	58	18			
19	14	WnPacIn	5	21	18¼			
19⅛	17	WnPubl .88	7	20	19			
20½	17⅛	WUnion 1.40	8	65	17⅛			
53½	50	WnUn pf4.60		5	51⅛			
12⅛	12¼	WnUn dep pf		39	12⅛			
65	61½	WUTI pf 6		1	64			
27⅛	25⅛	WUTI pf 3.5?		13	26⅛			
21⅛	14⅛	WestgEl .97	8	1607	21⅛			
50⅛	46⅛	Westg pf3.60		z10	49⅛			
1⅛	13-16	Westmor		17				
33⅛	26	Wstvaco 1.10	9	19	32⅛			
24⅛	20⅛	Weybrg 1.50	6	6	24⅛			
46⅛	37⅛	Weyerhr .80	16	196	38⅛			
64⅛	54⅛	Weyr pf 2.80		82	55			
30⅛	24	WheelF .72	13	97	30			
20	15	WheelPit		8	15⅛			
62	59⅛	WhelPit pf 6		z160	60			
27⅛	23⅛	Whirlpol 1	11	213	26⅛			
27⅛	23⅛	WhitCon 1.10	7	161	27			
6⅛	4⅛	WhiteMt	3	281	6⅛			
		Whitlng 1.50	7	3				
6⅛	4⅛	Whittakr	8	50	5⅛			
14⅛	12⅛	Wickes .72b	9	94	14⅛			
10	6⅛	WiebdtSt .32	7	23	7⅛			
26⅛	22⅛	Williams 1	9	225	22⅛			
9⅛	6⅛	WilshrO .12	10	45	8⅛			
45⅛	40	WinnDx 1.56	13	32	42			
6⅛	3⅛	Winnbgo	14	53	4			
19⅛	14⅛	WinterJ 1	6	4	15			
32⅛	27⅛	WiscEP 2.12	9	33	29			
108	105	WisE pf 8.90		z3000	107			
21⅛	19⅛	WisGas 1.70	5	x27	20			
22⅛	19⅛	WiscPL 1.60	9	37	21			
21⅛	16⅛	WiscPS 1.46	9	25	19			
33⅛	28	Witco 1.40	8	27	32			
15⅛	12	WitrD .60	4	79	12			
5⅛	4	WolvrW .12	6	3	4			
12⅛	10⅛	Wometco .48	7	189	11			
9⅛	6⅛	WoodCp .40	7	32	7			
29⅛	19⅛	WoodPet .30	13	116	23			
26⅛	23⅛	Wolwth 1.40	7	173	24			
39⅛	34	Wolw pf 2.20		2	35			
6	4⅛	WorldAir	24	6	5			
85⅛	70⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	12	21	84			
9⅛	8⅛	Wurlitzr .40	6	x28	9			
10⅛	9⅛	Wylain .60	12	55	12			
2⅛	1⅛	Wyly Cp		21	1			
		X						
50⅛	43⅛	Xerox 1.20	10	597				
24⅛	15⅛	Xtra .16e	5	57				
		Y						
10⅛	10⅛	Yates	7	16				
		Z						
16⅛	14½	ZaleCp .88	6	26				
15	12	ZaleptA .80		2				
14⅛	10	Zapata .30b	3	67				
9⅛	7	ZayreCp	4	27				
38	20	ZenithR 1	14	347				
16	13	Zurnind .48	9	44				

Sales figures are unofficial.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of [di]... going table are annual disburseme[nts] ... quarterly or semi-annual declaratio[ns] ... dividends or payments not designat[ed] ... identified in the following footnotes

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annu[al] ... dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. ... in preceding 12 months. f—Declare[d] ... dividend or split up. j—Paid this yea[r] ... deferre or no action taken at las[t] ... k—Declared or paid this year, an ... with dividends in arrears. n—New is[sue] ... paid in preceding 12 months plus sto[ck] ... in stock in preceding 12 months, es[t] ... on ex-dividend or ex-distribution d[ate]

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. ... sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed ... ww—With warrants. xw—Without ... distribution.

vj—In bankruptcy or receivership ... under the Bankruptcy Act, or sec[urities] ... such companies.

Year's high and low range does ... in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend ... cent or more has been paid the ye[ar's] ... and dividend are shown for the ne[w]

MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY MONEY
Read abo[ut] in th[e] Internati[onal] Herald Tri[bune]
More world

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

May 6, 1977

(4 p.m. closing prices)

		Sales	Close	Ch
Inexco Oil		298,400	23⅝	+1⅝
Lockhd Airc	0	271,600	11	+⅛
Marriott		263,900	13⅛	+⅜
Revco DS		236,600	16⅝	+¼
BankAmer		228,800	24⅝	−⅛
IagM Pow		223,800	16¼	+¼
Gen Motors		227,700	69	
Westgh El		186,100	21⅛	−¼
Kresge SS		165,000	9⅝	−½
Sony Corp		148,800	9⅛	
Unit Tech		163,200	39⅛	
Twent Cent		153,500	12⅛	¼
Gen Elec		145,900	55	−⅜
Scherg Plgh		146,700	32¾	−⅜
Occiden Pet		143,800	28⅝	

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in million)	19.37	23.45
Advanced	590	825
Declined	805	610
Unchanged	489	479
Total issues	1884	1914
New 1977 highs	73	103
New 1977 lows	39	28

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	938.25	943.27	932.24	935.74—	6.70
20 Trn	239.85	240.02	237.10	238.36—	1.22
15 Util	109.76	110.59	109.25	110.14+	0.19
65 Stk	314.02	315.79	312.03	313.75—	1.58

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	54.45	54.27	54.31	—0.29
Industrials	58.80	58.58	58.60	—0.41
Transportation	42.92	42.87	42.88	—0.13
Utilities	41.24	41.17	41.22	—0.01
Finance	55.13	54.95	55.03	—0.06

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	100.20	98.95	99.49	—0.62
Industrials	110.39	109.50	110.07	—0.80
Utilities	53.71	53.23	53.60	—0.03
Finance	11.68	11.54	11.62	UC
Transportation	14.92	14.74	14.83	—0.06

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
May 5	149,675	290,529	2,165
May 4	138,947	273,039	2,504
May 3	154,238	284,081	1,032
May 2	137,364	254,475	1,218
April 28	142,183	223,332	2,103

*These totals are including in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

		Sales	Close	Ch.
KnickToy		185,400	18⅛	+⅝
HouOilM		166,300	50⅛	+1⅛
Asamera O		105,400	13⅛	+⅛
Presley Co	6	87,100	15⅛	−⅛
Rusco Ind		41,200	2⅛	+⅛
Kewanee In	0	40,300	39⅛	−½
Synlex Corp		37,900	16	8 1
Champ Ho		33,100	2⅛	
Austral Oil		28,400	24¼	−½

Approx final total 2,420,000
Stock sales year ago 2,240,000

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	Chg.
114.14	113.77	113.94	—0.08

European Gold Markets

May 6, 1977

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	147.75	148.25	+1.30
Zurich	147.875	148.375	+1.50
Paris (12.5 kg)	148.84	149.79	+0.44

U.S. dollars per ounce.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	4⅞-5⅛	3⅛-3⅞	5½-6	8 - 8⅛
1 M.	5⅛-5⅛	4⅛-4⅛	4⅛-4⅛	8⅛- 8⅞
3 M.	5⅛-5⅛	4⅛-4⅛	4 -4⅛	8⅛- 9
6 M.	5⅛-6⅛	4⅛-4⅛	4⅛-4½	9⅛- 9⅛
1 Y.	6⅛-6⅛	4⅛-4⅛	4 -4⅛	9⅛-10⅛

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—73

Olin Corp	Gould pf	OutletCo n
Am Stand	Grummn Cp	Parker Pen
AmStd pfA	Guardian In	Peter Paul
AmTT	Gulton Ind	Phila Sub
AMP Inc	Hack Watr	Plessey Ltd
AtlasCp	Hunt Chem	RCA
Bliss Laug	Inexco Oil	Roper Corp
Buff Forge	KLM Airl	Rowan
CampTagg w	Kais CemG	Shell Trans
Carlisle	KCPL 2.33pf	Systron Don
ChesapkVa	Lamsn Ses	Technicolr
Cluett Pea	Lbty Loan	TrnWAir pf
Colt Indust	LibrtyLn pf	TransO Fin
Coltind pfA	Lockhd Airc	Triang Pac
Coltind pfD	Marathn Mf	Twent Cent
Conwood Cp	Marley Co	Unilevr Ltd
Cutler Ham	McCord Cp	Un Fidelity
Daytn PwLt	Medusa Cp	UnitFinl Cal
DoverCp	Menasco	Un Nuclear
FedSignal	Mohw Rub	USFidGty n
Fla Gas	Morr Knud	Unit Tech
Foxboro	Nortin Corp	UnTel 1.50pf
GenAmOil	NoNG 6.84pf	Varian Asso
Gen Signal	OgdenCp pf	Weynbrg Sh
Gleasn Wks		

NEW LOWS—39

ARA Svc	Fleming Co	Newmt pfA
Adams Drg	GaPacif	OhPw 8.04pf
Amal Sug	Harris Bnkp	Orangeco
AmAir 2.18pf	Hercule Inc	PepsiCo wi
Aristar Inc	Holly Sug	Philind pf
BeatFds 4pf	Inland Stl	PSyCol 8.4pf
Becton Dick	IBM	QuakOat 3pf
Beech Airc	JerC 10.50pf	Revco DS
BuddCo pf	KaisrSteel	Sambos Rst
CocaCola wi	Koppers pf	TexCom Bn
ColSO 2.42pf	Lilly Eli	Upjohn Co
Crown Zell	Marcant Str	WalkerH A
Dentsply Inf	Newmont	Wilms Cos

Strike in Iceland

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, May 6 (UPI).—More than 50,000 workers have stopped working overtime to back their demands for higher salaries, the Federal Labor Union said yesterday. Hardest hit was the country's major fish industry.

Currency Ra[tes]

May 6, 1977

By reading across this table of yesterday's closi[ng for]eign exchange rates, one can find the value of the ... in the national currencies of each of the following ... These rates do not take into account bank service c[harges].

	$	B.	DM	FF	L. It.	Gldr.	BF
Amsterdam	2.4400	4.1950	103.995*	49.315*	27.55y	—	6.
Brussels (c)	36.09	61.8675	15.342	7.268	4.065*	14.762	
Frankfurt	2.3514	4.0399	—	47.46*	2.6518x	96.14*	6
London (z)	1.7181	—	4.0410	8.5105	1,523.62	4.1975	6
Milan	886.65	1,523.35	377.76	179.04	—	363.46	2
Paris	4.9555	8.5085	210.950*	—	5.5860x	202.930*	1
Zurich	2.5210	4.3315	107.30*	50.95*	0.28455*	103.30*	

The following are dollar values only on the London foreig[n exchange]: Danish krone: 6.0225; Escudo: 38.625; Israeli £: 9.42; Pese[ta]: 16.745; Sw. krona: 4.3390; Yen: 277.775; Norw. krone: 5.2780; Belgian financial franc: 36.065; Hong Kong $: 4.6585; S[outh African rand] ... Canadian $: 0.95505.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

NEWS TO THE WORLD
Written from an internationa[l] perspective.
For readers wh[o] lives are bigger than national boundaries.
Internationa[l] Herald Tribu[ne]
Ask for it in flig[ht]

هكذا عند الأصل

Amex Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) May 6

Div	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
.36	9	19	11¾	11⅝	11⅝+	¼
.32	6	6	5	5	5	
.30	6	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
.56	5	4	11¾	11	11¼+	¼
		6	1¼	1¼	1¼	
.32	7	16	12⅜	12½	12½—	⅜
		27	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
	14	20	4⅝	4½	4⅝+	⅛
.04e	7	10	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞—	¼
.16	16	39	14	13¾	13¾—	⅜
	7	8	1⅛	1½	1⅝+	⅛
		8	1½	1⅛	1½	
.10e	5	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
.24	7	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	
.24	6	1	7	7	7 +	⅛
		16	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜+	⅛
	5	29	4⅝	4	4	
.05e	106	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
.32e	6	3	5	5	5	
	15	20	5⅛	5	5 —	¼
		1	7-16	7-16	7-16+	1-16
	3	1	25¾	25¾	25¾+	½
.36e	4	3	6¼	6¼	6¼—	⅛
		72	1	15-16	1	
.88	8	2	16	16	16	
		22	15-16		15-16	
		37	¼	3-16	3-16	
.50	9	77	14⅛	14¼	14¼+	⅛
		21	4	3⅞	4 —	⅜
		69	23¾	23⅛	23¾—	¼
.28	8	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
.48	7	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
.34		19	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
.11r	6	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
.40	7	26	8⅞	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
.40	7	8	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
.80e	5	2	47	47	47 —	½
		8	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
2.20	9	51	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝+	⅛
.28	7	9	10⅞	10¾	10⅞—	⅜
	4	5	5		5	
.04e	21	16	12¼	12	12¼	
.25e	6	7	6	5	6	
.63e		1	11¾	11¾	11¾—	⅛
.13e	9	96	3⅞	3¾	3⅞—	⅛
.28	5	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
.32t	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
	8	41	6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
	15	21	4½	4½	4½	
.32	9	6	14¼	14¼	14¼+	½
.10e	41	16	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
.48		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
.12	14	11	4½	4½	4½	
	12	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
	8	1	8	8	8	
.30	13	989	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
.20	8	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
		3	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
.20e	4	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
wt		4	7-16	7-16	7-16+	⅛
.11e	11	99	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
wt		17	11⅝	11½	11½	
.30	12	5	15	15	15	
	28	214	24¾	24⅝	24¾	
.70t		22	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	3	5	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
1.20	13	13	53	52¾	53 +	⅞
.20	5	7	4⅛	4	4⅛	
1.20	8	6	21	21	21 —	⅛
	7	21	8⅛	8¼	8⅛—	⅛
B						
		5	4½	4½	4½—	⅛
		10	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
.30e	35	2	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
.50	9	8	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
.24	9	23	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	⅛
.32a		1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
wt		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
.40	6	48	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
.08	9	84	10	9¾	10	
		5	1¾	1¾	1¾—	⅛
.20e	36	10	9¾	9⅝	9¾+	⅛
.16	6	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜+	⅛
.44	9	23	13¼	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
.20	10	6	3½	3½	3½	
		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
.24	6	5	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
.24	6	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
	14	6	2¼	2⅛	2¼+	⅛
	5	19	5	4⅞	4⅞	
.14b	8	15	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
.06		8	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
.10e		1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
		2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
.48	9	2	12	12	12 —	⅛
.30b	5	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
.1e	7	5	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞—	⅛
n.80b	9	20	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
.30	7	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
.30	5	14	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
.40	21	3	5	5	5	
.20	28	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
.44	38	4	16½	16⅛	16½+	⅛
.20	11	29	8¼	8	8¼+	⅛
.20	5		4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
wt		12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
1	3	43	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜+	⅛
1	6	6	28⅞	28⅝	28⅝—	⅛
	23	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	10	11	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
.40	5	17	10⅛	10½	10⅛+	⅛
wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
.60	10	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
.60	10	30	15⅞	15½	15⅞	
pf.40		1	5	5	5	
.40b	4	1	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛—	¼
	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
	18	11	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1.10	6	13	13¼	13¼	13¼	
.60	10	2	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
.50	5	19	13⅛	13⅛	13½+	⅛
C						
.20e	29	199	39½	38¼	37⅞+	⅛
	22	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞+	⅛
wt		11	3-32	3-32	3-32—	1-32
	7	3	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
.20	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
.44	5	9	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
.25	8	11	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞+	⅛
		21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
1	8	5	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
		34	3½	3 5-16	3 7-16+	1-16
		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
.05e	6	2	5½	5½	5½	
	58	17	6⅛	6	6⅛	
.75t	8	76	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
	11	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
.54	6	6	14	14	14 +	⅛
.20	6	15	3⅛	3½	3½	
.30	12	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1.80	12	30	67¼	67⅛	67¼+	⅛
1b	8	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
		2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
1	7	101	16⅛	16	16 —	⅛
	18	11	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
.12e	15	35	16⅛	16	16 —	¼
.50e		2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
	42	48	8	7⅞	8	
1b	17	15	17¼	16½	16½—	¾
pf 2.25		2	22½	22½	22½	
		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	17	2	1	1	1	
	12	27	3¼	3	3 —	¼
.60	8	8	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1.60a	11	7	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛+	⅛
	12	50	10¼	10	10¼+	⅛
	7	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	⅛
.10e	7	21	3⅞	3¾	3¾—	⅛
	12	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
	16	1	2	2	2	
.70	8	18	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
.40b	5	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
.68	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
		4	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
.30e	6	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
.20	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
.25	4	29	13	13	13 —	⅛
.121	13	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
.68	8	21	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
		13	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
.40	5	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
.30a	8	10	12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
.68b	29	2	10½	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
	6	142	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅛
.30	8	9	13	12⅞	13	
1.62	7	7	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
	8	19	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
.32	19	21	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
	7	7	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
		3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
		7	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
	3	41	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
	12	3	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
.34	6	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
	113	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
.20e		4	13	13	13	
.10t	15	5	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
		17	3⅛	2⅞	3	
.20e	9	6	17	17	17	
.88	7	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
.48	9	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1.40	11	13	32⅛	31⅞	32⅛—	⅛
		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16+	1-16
.13t	46	5	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
	8	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
.75e	5	6	14	13⅞	14	
.50		2	7	7	7	
.60	5	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	
	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
.36	36	242	12	11⅞	12	
.40e	15	29	16⅛	16	16	
.40	8	52	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
.80	5	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
.15e	4	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
D						
	13	16	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
.49t	4	16	4⅞	4½	4⅞+	⅛
.18e	9	26	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
.10e	7	75	10⅛	9⅞	10	
.20e	22	5	9⅛	8⅞	9 +	⅛
.10a		4	7⅛	7½	7½	
		5	1	1	1	
.54	13	0	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
	9	42	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
1.52	6	2	20	20	20	
	8	13	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
.10e	13	4	2	2	2 —	⅛
.56	10	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
	7	130	38	37⅞	37⅞—	⅛
.28	4	18	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
.37e	4	11	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
1.32		2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
.06	21	17	5⅛	5	5⅛	
	6	133	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
	23	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
E						
	6	9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
.20b	24	64	74	73⅛	73⅛—	1⅛
1.60	10	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	
	24	5	4	5	4⅞	
.30	10	36	15	14⅞	15	
		3	3	2⅛	2⅛	
.30e	6	3	10	10¼	10¼—	⅛
.203	7	3	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
.12	8	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6⅛	4⅛	ElHose		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅜	3¼	ElAudD .21t	7	17	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
16⅞	13⅜	Electros .1	7	9	15¼	15⅛	15¼+	⅛
10	7⅝	ElecEng .28	7	1	8¼	8⅛	8¼+	⅛
2½	1⅛	ElectRes		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
25¼	17⅛	ElecAm 1.20	10	10	24¼	23⅞	23⅞—	⅜
7⅛	4⅞	EnsyRs	9	3	6⅞	6¼	6⅞+	¼
12⅜	10	ErnstEC .64	5	19	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
2	1⅜	Ero Ind	9	12	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
6⅞	4⅞	EspeyMf	7	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
10⅞	7⅛	EssexCh .40	7	34	10½	10⅜	10½+	⅛
16¼	11	EvanAr .20r	10	11	13⅞	13½	13⅞+	⅜
13⅜	6⅛	Execind	2	72	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	1⅛
6⅞	4	Execufn .27t	15	9	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
F								
3⅞	2⅛	FDIInc .01a	10	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
6⅞	4⅞	Fabind .25e	4	4	6¼	6¼	6¼	
2	1⅛	FairTem		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2½	1⅞	FairfNob		7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞—	⅛
6⅞	5⅜	FamDolr .20	6	1	6	6	6	
1¼	13-16	FashFab		10	1	1	1	
10⅛	6½	FavDrg .10f	7	11	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
8½	4⅞	FedRes		124	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	
21⅛	16½	Felmnt .20e	17	3	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞—	⅛
10⅛	7⅞	Felsway .35	5	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
1½	⅝	Fibrebrd wt		7	⅞	⅞	⅞—	1-16
3	2	Fidelco		12	2	2	2 —	⅛
2⅞	1¼	FilmCpA		4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
11	8¼	FinGen .40	6	21	10⅛	10¼	10⅛+	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	FinGnA .40		4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
7⅞	6⅞	FtConn .50	11	1	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
1⅛	13-16	FstHartfd		2	1	1	1 +	1-16
16¾	13¼	FischrP .48t	6	35	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Flagg		43	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜+	⅛
5¼	3⅜	Flagstaff .12	5	31	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
5	4⅛	FlaCap	5	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	FlowGen	6	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
23⅞	15⅞	Flowers .66	7	99	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞—	⅜
24⅞	20⅞	FlyDiaO	7	37	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	½
6¾	5⅛	Foodrm .40	5	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
17⅞	9⅞	Foodws .20a	7	19	17¼	16⅞	16⅞—	⅜
8½	7¼	FooteM .25e	12	20	8	8	8	
90	85	FordCan 5a	6	z120	88⅞	88½	88½—	½
9⅞	7⅞	ForestC .05e	7	3	7⅞	7½	7⅞	
3½	3⅛	ForestLab	7	8	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	¼
11½	7	FoxStaP .50	10	1	7⅛	7	7	
4⅛	3⅛	FranklnRt		1	4	4	4	
9⅞	8	FrankNu .40	7	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	Friedm .28b	6	7	5⅛	5	5 —	⅛
2⅞	1⅜	FriendFr		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	Frigtmp .55t	6	53	8⅞	8½	8⅞—	⅛
8⅞	6⅜	Frischs .30b	9	2	7	7	7 +	⅛
7⅜	6	FrontAir .19t	5	78	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	FrontAir wt		6	3	2⅞	2⅞	
G								
3⅞	2⅛	GRICp		41	3¼	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
18⅞	12⅞	Gabriel .40	9	3	18	17⅞	18 +	⅛
5⅜	4⅛	Galaxy	6	15	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	Garan .60	5	1	10	10	10	
3	2	Garcia		10	2¼	2¼	2¼	
4	3¼	Garland	4	24	3⅜	3½	3½—	⅛
11⅞	8⅛	GatesLriet	4	8	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Gaylord .15e	3	5	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	
1⅛	11-16	Gaynor		19	1	1	1 —	⅛
15⅞	5⅞	GenExp	22	90	12¼	11½	12¼+	¾
2⅞	1⅜	GnHous	8	202	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
3⅛	2	Genge	7	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	Genisco	8	9	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2¼	1¼	Geon Ind		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9	4⅛	Gerber	7	6	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅛	16½	GiantFd 1.28	5	11	17¾	17½	17¾+	⅛
8⅞	6¼	GiantYel		23	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
5⅛	3⅛	Glasrock		5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
38⅞	33¼	Glatfltr 1.80	7	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	
19½	18¼	Glatfltr wi		8	19½	19¼	19⅜—	¼
6½	4⅛	GlenGer .16	105	14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
17	14⅞	GlenDis .40b	6	4	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
16⅞	16½	Globein n.70	7	19	16⅛	16	16 —	½
12⅞	9½	Glosser .32	5	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
14⅞	10⅞	GlouctE	4	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
4⅞	3⅛	Gldblatt .28	7	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	
15	10	GoldnCyc	46	25	14⅞	14	14⅞+	⅝
13⅞	9⅞	GoldnW .45	7	10	13⅛	13	13 —	⅛
1½	⅝	Goldfield		14	1⅛	1	1	
2⅛	1⅜	GoodLS .07r	24	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞+	⅛
8⅞	6¼	Goodrich wt		23	7⅛	7	7 —	¼
23⅞	19½	GormR .90a	9	13	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	
6	3¾	GouldIT .24e	35	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	GrandAu .30	5	4	6	6	6	
6⅞	5⅛	GtAmInd	4	1	6	6	6	
8⅞	5⅞	GtBasinP	42	186	7½	7⅛	7½	
37⅞	31⅞	GtLkCh .28	12	19	33⅞	33	33⅞+	½
4⅛	3⅛	Greemn	4	4	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
6	5⅛	GreerHy .32	5	21	6	5⅞	6 +	⅛
7⅞	6	GREIT .40	11	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
15⅞	13⅞	GrossTlc 1	7	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
10⅞	8⅛	GuardC .50	7	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
6⅞	4⅞	Guilford .20	5	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞+	⅛
28⅞	24⅞	GlfOCan 1.08	29	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛+	⅛
11⅛	9¼	GlfRepFn	4	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
6⅞	5⅛	Gulfstrm		7	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
H								
2⅛	⅝	HalcoPd	6	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
14⅞	12½	HalisMot .72	5	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	
7⅞	3⅞	HampD .05e	14	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
6⅛	4⅛	Hamptn	4	5	4½	4½	4½	
13⅜	11⅜	Hannfrd .72	5	7	12¼	12	12¼	
21	18⅞	Harland .60	10	20	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
5⅞	4	HartfdZd		2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
12⅞	11⅜	HartzM .30	10	47	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞	
1⅛	11-16	Harvey	10	5	⅞	13-16	⅞+	⅛
9⅞	7½	Hasbro .20	4	13	8½	8⅛	8⅛—	
4½	3⅞	HawaiA .10r	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9½	6⅞	HealthCh	7	2	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
7⅞	6⅛	HealthM .30	5	23	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛+	½
2⅛	1⅝	Heinick .30e	8	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
2	1⅛	HelmMtg		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8	5⅛	Hillhavn .32	5	6	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅞	5½	Hlatrnic .43	15	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅞	Hofman	6	56	3	3	3 +	⅛
29⅞	27	HoingA 1.80	10	3	29½	29½	29½	
7	4⅛	HollyCp	9	16	5½	5¼	5¼	
28¼	23	Hormel 1.02	6	3	24⅛	24	24 —	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	HornHar		9	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
8⅞	6⅞	HospM .60e	28	25	8⅞	8¼	8½—	
10⅞	11⅞	Hotel 1.32e	15	18	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	¼
5⅛	4⅛	HousRon .30	5	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	HousVi .32	13	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9⅞	7⅛	HosMinn	22	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
60⅞	39¼	HouOilM .80	23	1415	50⅞	48⅞	50⅛+	1
19⅛	16⅛	HowelC .40	13	2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
5	3½	Howell .25e	4	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
36⅞	33⅞	Hubell A1.50	10	8	37	36⅞	37 +	⅛
37¼	30½	HudBO 1.52	8	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞+	⅛
4	3¼	HuntHlt .10e	5	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
27⅛	18⅞	HuskyO .20	8	181	26⅛	26½	26⅛—	⅛
4⅛	3½	Hycelinc	16	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
I								
7⅛	6⅛	IMCMg .20	6	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
1	9-16	ITI Cp		1	9-16	9-16	9-16	
6⅞	5⅛	ImpCh .30e	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
1⅛	1⅛	ImpGrp .07t		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
23⅛	19½	ImpOilA .86	10	39	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
1⅛	1	InflightSv		.65	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Inolex		1	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	
1⅛	11-16	InstrSys		102	⅞	11-16	¾	
2	1½	IntegRes	8	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
15	10⅞	IntAlum .50	8	91	15½	14⅞	15⅛+	⅜
4⅛	2½	IntBnknt	15	202	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13⅞	11⅜	IntCour .28	9	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	¼
1⅛	1⅛	IntFdSvc		1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	IntFunrl .05e	6	16	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
15⅞	12⅞	IntGeoln .90	6	9	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
7½	4⅛	IntProtn	4	16	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛+	¼
2	1⅛	IntStrtch		10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅞	10⅞	IntSysC .25	8	25	22½	20½	22⅛+	1½
1⅛	⅞	Interphot		1	13-16	13-16	13-16—	1-16
10⅞	14⅞	Intrpool .05a	7	47	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
20⅞	12⅞	Intrway .15e	5	182	20¼	19⅞	20¼+	¼
2⅛	1⅛	InvestFla		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
20⅞	17½	InvDvA .28e	5	80	20	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	InvDvB .05e	5	7	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
7⅛	4⅛	InvRlTr		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
20⅛	14⅞	Ionics	13	5	20	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	IroqBrd .20	7	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
6⅞	4⅞	rvinInd .10	4	47	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
J-K								
7⅛	6⅛	Jaclyn .40	4	11	6⅛	6	6 —	⅛
14⅛	10⅞	Jacobs .40	6	6	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Jetronic	7	32	2½	2⅛	2⅛—	¼
8⅞	6⅛	JohnPd .36	18	16	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
4⅛	3	JuniperP	11	16	3⅛	3¼	3¼+	⅛
7	4⅞	Jupiter	4	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	KTelln .45e	4	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
19	14⅞	Kaisrln 1.26e	9	252	18⅛	17⅞	18 +	⅛
5	3⅛	KaneMill wt		5	3⅞	3½	3⅞—	⅛
5⅞	4⅛	KapokT .10r	7	4	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Kenwin .38	5	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
8	5½	Ketchm .10r	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
43⅞	30½	Kewanee .72	11	671	39⅛	37⅞	38⅞—	¼
9⅛	6⅛	Keystind .30	6	2	8⅞	8½	8⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Kidde wt		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
3⅛	1⅛	KinArk	9	52	2½	2	2⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	KingOpt		36	2	2	2 —	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	KingRd .20e	6	9	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
37⅞	20⅞	KirbyEx	11	54	30⅞	28⅞	30⅞+	1⅛
6⅞	3⅞	Kit Mfg	7	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
4⅞	3⅛	KleerVu	7	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
7⅞	6	Kleinerts	5	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
17⅞	13⅛	KnickToy	10	320	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
18	15⅞	Kollmr .36	8	2	15⅞	15½	15½	
7⅛	6⅛	KuhnStr .10	4	34	6⅞	6⅛	6⅞+	⅛
L								
3⅞	2⅛	LSBInd .10r	5	2	3⅛	3½	3½—	⅛
13-16	⅛	LTVCorp wt		28	3-16	⅛	⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	LaBarge .06	16	11	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
4⅛	3⅜	LaMaur .20	9	1	4	4	4	
5⅞	4⅛	LaPoint .20e	9	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
10⅛	6⅞	LaQuinta	7	6	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9⅛	6	LatyRad .26	6	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞+	⅛
10⅛	8⅞	LeaRon .40a	7	13	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	LeathCo .50	7	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
28⅛	20⅞	LeeEntr .60	11	5	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Lee Nat		6	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
4⅞	3⅞	LeePhar		2	4	3⅞	4	
14⅛	11⅞	LeighPd .60	6	1	12	12	12 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅜	LeisureT		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	LewisBP .30	8	32	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
9⅞	6⅛	LibtyFab	4	10	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6⅛	Lightolr .16	7	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
7	5⅞	LilliAnn .22	7	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
4	2⅞	LincinAm	13	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
19⅛	16⅛	Lohmn .80a	7	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
11⅛	7⅛	LoewThe wt		26	8	7⅞	8 —	⅛
15⅞	7⅛	Logicon	10	44	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅞	Logistic .10e	6	30	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞+	⅛
23⅛	18⅞	LaGenSv .82	6	27	21	20	21 +	½
1½	1	Lynnwear		7	1⅛	1	1⅛+	⅛
M								
2	1⅛	MDC		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9	4	MPO	3	1	6	6	6	
7⅞	6⅛	MWA .40	24	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Mamoth .30	14	69	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	ManhLfe .28	8	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅛	13-16	Marindq		21	15-16	15-16	15-16	
18⅞	15⅛	MarkCtl .28	6	85	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
7⅞	6⅛	Marlene	3	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅞	6⅛	Marshin	4	26	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
26⅞	18⅞	MartPr .40	8	22	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛—	⅛
11⅞	8⅞	Masind .48a	5	17	11	10⅞	10⅞	
4⅞	3⅛	Masters	5	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
4⅛	2⅞	McCulO		88	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
22½	16	McIntsh .84	8	10	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	McKeon	9	155	4⅞	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Medalst .44	6	2	8	8	8	
2⅛	1⅛	MedalnGp	19	3	1⅛	1	1¼	
9⅞	8⅞	Medenco .28	6	25	9⅞	9	9⅛+	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6⅛	5¼	Medfield	4	6	6¼	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
20	16	MediaGn .40	8	14	16⅞	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
15⅞	8⅛	Megoinf .20	3	38	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Metoth	14	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
1⅛	15-16	Metrocar		41	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	MetroGrt		10	2	2	2	
4⅞	3⅛	MichGen	4	13	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
12⅞	10⅛	MichSug 1	8	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞+	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	MidldCo .10	12	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅛	19⅞	MillerWo .60	9	62	24½	23⅞	24 —	⅜
16⅞	12⅛	MilRoy .25	8	57	13⅞	12⅞	13¼+	⅛
2	1⅛	MissnIT		15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
46	31⅛	MoPteR 1.46	8	9	45	45½	46	
49⅛	35⅛	MitchlE .12	10	61	41⅞	40⅞	41⅛+	⅛
10⅛	7⅛	MiteCo .20	7	13	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞—	⅛
7⅛	5⅞	MdMaid .10r	4	10	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
5⅞	4⅞	MonMgt .40	4	123	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
6⅞	5⅞	MtgGth .48e	33	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
17⅞	14⅞	MtVMil 1.20		2	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
11⅛	7⅛	MovStar .44	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
2	1⅛	Movielab	7	11	1⅛	1¼	1⅛—	⅛
5	4⅛	MultiAm .20	9	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
N								
8⅛	7⅛	Napco .10e	6	1	8	8	8 —	⅛
6⅞	5⅛	NDistr .16	4	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
6½	4⅞	NatHlthE wi	6	9	5⅞	5	5⅛+	⅛
⅞	¼	Natind wt		15	7-16	⅜	7-16+	1-16
2⅞	1⅛	NKinney		10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅛	6⅛	NtParag .40	4	13	7	6⅞	7 —	⅛
12⅛	8⅛	NtPatent	25	113	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
4½	3⅛	NtSilver .15e	4	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅞	3⅞	NatSyst .10e	6	7	5	5	5 +	⅛
13⅛	10	NatwHo .36	6	5	10¼	[illegible]	10¼	
1⅞	1⅛	NestLM	27	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
31⅞	25¼	NENuclr .50	10	7	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
1⅞	1	Nidria .04e	8	12	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
36½	24⅞	NMexAR	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	32	32½
10⅞	8⅛	NProc .63e	9	7	9	9	9 —	⅛
19⅛	16⅛	NYTimes .60	8	12	18⅛	18½	18⅛	
20⅛	9	NewbEn .40b	7	24	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	
7⅛	6⅛	Newprk	8	86	6⅞	6¼	6⅞+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Nexus .14t	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅛	4	Nichols .27t	4	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Noelind	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6⅞	3½	Nolex	32	42	3½	3½	3½—	¼
3⅛	2½	Nortek .64	12	8	3⅛	3	3	
16⅞	12⅞	NorAmR .10	9	38	16	14½	14⅞	
9⅛	7¼	NorCdnO	7	57	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
3⅛	2	NovoCp		3	2¼	2¼	2¼	
13⅛	4	NuclDta	7	26	10⅛	10½	10⅛	
13⅛	10	NumacO	19	2	11	11	11	
O								
4⅛	3⅛	OEAInc .20	7	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅞	9	OakwdH .12e	4	1	10	10	10	
19	15¼	Offshore	4	1	17½	17½	17½—	¼
45⅛	37⅞	OhioB 2	5	12	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞—	½
9⅛	7⅛	OhSealy .48	8	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
10⅞	7⅞	Oilaind .40e	5	2	8	8	8 —	⅛
22⅛	17	OnLineS	12	4	18⅛	18½	18⅛—	⅛
7⅞	6	OrioleHo	15	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Ormand	6	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8⅛	6⅞	OutdrSp .10e	5	15	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1⅞	OxfordFt	1	3	2	2	2	
4⅞	3⅛	OzarkA .20a	4	18	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	
P - Q								
2	1⅛	PF Ind		7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
⅛	1-16	PNBMR wt		3	1-16	1-16	1-16	
18⅛	16⅞	PGEpfA 1.50		1	17½	17⅞	17⅞—	⅛
27⅞	26⅞	PGEpfV 2.32		2	27	27	27 —	⅛
30⅛	27⅛	PGEpfT 2.54		9	29⅛	28⅞	28⅞—	⅛
31	28⅛	PGEpfS 2.62		10	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛—	½
13⅞	12⅞	PGEpfH 1.12		1	13	13	13 —	⅛
29	26⅛	PGEpfR 2.37		8	28	27⅞	27⅞	
25	22¼	PGEpfO 2		38	24	23⅛	23⅛+	½
25⅛	22⅛	PGEpfK 2.04		43	24⅛	23½	23½—	1
18⅛	11⅛	PHoldg .16	9	5	16⅛	16½	16½	
57⅛	52¼	PacLt pf4.75		z140	55	54⅛	54⅛—	½
19⅛	16⅛	PNwTel 1.32	9	9	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞+	⅛
63⅛	57	PacPLpf 5		z100	59	59	59 +	1
35⅛	29⅛	PalkCorp .80	13	70	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	PalomrF	138	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
5⅞	3½	PandelB	4	9	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
6	4⅛	Pantast .30	7	4	5½	5½	5½+	⅛
12	10⅛	ParkCh .48a	7	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
27⅞	21⅛	Parsons .80	6	71	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	PatFash	5	21	2½	2½	2½	
6⅞	4	Patagon	9	40	7	6⅞	6⅞	
9⅛	6½	PatoC 1.20e	4	8	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅞	12¼	PebbIB .60	7	2	15	15	15 —	⅛
6⅞	5⅜	PeerTu .20a	8	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
10⅛	6⅛	Pemcor .20	5	16	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
11⅞	9⅛	PenEM .60a	6	49	12⅛	12¼	12⅛+	⅛
5⅞	3⅛	PECp .84t	4	20	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
14⅛	12⅛	PenRlE 1.15	11	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
1⅞	⅞	Pentron	7	2	1	1	1	
17⅛	14⅛	PepCom .60	4	2	16½	16½	16½—	⅛
8⅛	7⅛	Perini .30a	4	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	Pertec	8	23	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
18⅞	14⅛	PetroLe	13	84	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛+	1
7⅞	6⅛	PhilLD .63r	3	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	Phoenix		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
10⅛	8⅛	PicNPay .20	6	16	8⅛	8	8⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	PioneerS		3	1½	1½	1½	
10⅞	7⅛	PionTex .80	6	24	8⅛	8⅛	8	
7⅞	6⅛	PitWVa .56a	7	7	7¼	7¼	7¼+	⅛
32	23	PItDM 1.20a	6	1	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
40⅛	34⅛	Pittway 1.20	9	14	37⅛	36⅞	36⅞—	⅛
8⅞	10	Plantind	105	112	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞+	⅛
13⅛	10	Plantrn .08	13	53	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
5⅞	4⅛	PlyGem .20e	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	PlymR A	25	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14	10⅛	PneuSca .80	8	z500	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Poloron	36	78	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	Polychr	9	132	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	PrairieO	2	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅛	12⅛	PrattLmb 1	7	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	PrattRd .30	6	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
24⅛	21⅛	PrenHa 1.12	11	19	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	PresRtA		1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
16⅛	9⅛	Presley	15	676	17⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
12⅛	11⅛	PrpCT 1.20e	10	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞+	⅛
2⅞	1⅞	PrdRlE .28	83	4	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
9⅛	6⅛	PulteH	6	29	9⅛	8⅞	9 —	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	PuntaG	13	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
6½	5⅛	Quebecor	5	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
R								
7⅞	6⅛	RB Ind .08e	5	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
45⅛	42⅛	REIT pf 4.38		3	44½	44½	44½	
2	1⅛	RSC Ind	6	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
13	10⅛	RLC Cp .36	4	10	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	Racon .20a	5	2	4	4	4 —	⅛
9⅞	6⅛	RaganB .15e	5	10	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
21⅛	16⅛	RanchEx	29	49	20⅞	20	20⅛+	⅛
24	17⅛	RangrO	62	134	22½	21⅛	22¼+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Ransbrg .80	7	5	14½	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
1⅛	⅞	RapdAm wt		27	1⅛	1	1	
36	21⅛	RaymP .57e	19	3	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
3⅛	1	Reading		11	2⅞	2⅛	2⅞	
16⅛	14⅛	RealEsI 1.20	14	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	⅛
11	9⅛	RelncT 1.15e	7	5	10⅛	10½	10⅛—	⅛
21	18⅛	RltRef 2.15e	9	4	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Rediaw	21	2	2½	2½	2½	
7⅛	6	RefrigTr	6	69	7⅛	6⅞	7	
13⅞	8⅛	Regal B .52	10	3	12⅛	12⅛	12½+	⅛
2	13-16	RelGrp wt		59	1	1	1	
19	13⅞	RemAr .80a	7	7	17⅞	17¼	17½—	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	RepHous		13	2½	2½	2½+	⅛
27	24⅛	RepNY 1	5	5	25	25	25 —	⅛
23⅛	17⅛	ReschCtl .08	15	111	23⅛	23	23 —	⅛
23⅛	18⅛	Resistflx .60	8	48	23½	23	23	
10⅞	8⅛	Resrts A	14	83	10⅛	10⅛	10½+	⅛
2	1⅛	RestAssc		32	1½	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	RibletPd	44	11	3⅛	3½	3½+	⅛
8	5⅛	Richton .30	3	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
30⅛	15⅛	RileyCo	8	13	28⅞	28¼	29⅛—	⅛
28⅛	24⅛	RioAlgm 1	10	1	28	28	28 —	⅛
16⅛		Risdon .40	11	48	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	Robnich		7	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞+	⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Roblin .10a	4	55	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
17⅛	12	Rockway 1b	8	9	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Rocor		2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15	11	Rogers	8	2	12	12	12	
5⅛	4⅛	Rossmr		11	4⅛	4½	4⅛+	⅛
⅞	⅛	RoyBusF		8	7-16	7-16	7-16+	1-16
6⅛	4⅛	Ruddick .12e	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7⅛	6⅛	Rudick pf.56		6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Rusco		366	2⅛	2	2⅛+	⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Russell .44	5	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
20	16	RyanH .50	10	3	16¼	16	16 —	½
S								
9⅞	7⅛	SGL .16r	6	7	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
1¼	1⅛	SGSec		19	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	2¼	SMD	4	28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	SSPind .36	10	5	4½	4½	4⅛	
15½	13¼	STPCp .80	11	1	14⅛	14	14	
12⅛	8⅛	Safetran	7	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
17⅛	10⅛	Salem .89t	6	15	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6	SCarlo .62e		3	6	6	6	
89½	84⅛	SDgo pf 7.80		z200	87	87	87 +	⅛
29⅛	28⅛	SDgo pf 2.68		1	29½	28⅞	28⅞+	⅛
18⅛	15⅛	SanJW 1.40	7	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
3⅛	3⅛	Sargent	7	37	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
10¼	7⅛	SaundrL .30	4	7	8¼	8¼	8¼	
7⅛	6⅛	ScheibE .56	9	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
12	8⅛	Scheault .70	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	Schiller	26	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	SciMet .09e	13	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
21⅛	16	SciAtla .12	12	21	18⅛	18	18½	
36⅛	24⅛	Scopeln .50e	5	z100	32½	32⅛	32⅛+	⅛
14¼	12⅛	Scrivner .70	4	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
10	8⅛	SbdAlMll .40	4	2	10	10	10	
4	2⅛	Sealctro	14	22	3	3	3	
4⅛	2⅛	Searsind		1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
25	10	SeasnAH .26	15	5	22	21	21⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2⅛	SecMlsln		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
5-16	5-32	SecMtln wt		8	3-16	5-32	5-32	
1⅛	1	SeligAssc		1	1	1	1	
5⅛	4⅛	Semtch .18r	9	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
6⅛	5	Servisco .30	5	z1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
8⅛	4	Servo	10	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
4⅛	3⅛	ShaerS .25e	7	8	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
14⅛	12⅛	Sharon 1	7	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
9⅛	8⅛	Shawin .50b	9	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SheltrR		6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
8	6⅛	ShndCp .24t	6	177	8⅛	8	8	
28⅛	20½	ShenanO	16	13	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
3	2⅛	Shopwell	10	11	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
8¼	5⅛	Sierrcin .20	8	2	7½	7½	7½+	⅛
10¼	6⅛	Sigma .26e	8	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	SikesCp A		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9⅛	6⅛	Silo Inc	4	8	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Simplex	19	18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
2	1⅛	SitkinSR		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	Solitron		47	2	1⅛	2	
10⅛	8⅛	SonderBr .32	4	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6⅛	4⅛	Sorg Paper		5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
15	11⅛	Soundsn .40	5	71	11⅛	11½	11⅛—	⅛
13¼	12¼	SCEd pf 1.08		2	13	13	13 +	⅛
15½	13⅛	SCEd pf .19		4	14⅛	14½	14½	
19⅛	16⅛	SCEd pf 1.45		12	18	17⅛	18 —	⅛
17⅛	16	SCEd pf 1.30		7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
27⅛	25⅛	SCEd pf 2.27		10	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
107	101	SCEd pf 8.96		6	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛+	2⅛
22⅛	18⅛	SwstAirl .28	6	23	20⅛	20½	20⅛—	⅛
5⅛	4⅛	SwtGFin .20	5	12	5	5	5	
6⅛	5⅛	SpecltyR	4	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
8⅛	6⅛	Spector .10e	33	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	SpedOP .11t	11	2	2⅛	2	2	
4⅛	2⅛	Spencer .08e	7	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4⅛	SpencrF .08t	4	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
6⅛	5⅛	Spiontex .48	7	4	6	6	6	
15⅛	14	StdCoosa .90	5	10	15⅛	15	15⅛+	⅛
12	9⅛	StdMolA .40	7	30	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
11⅛	8⅛	StdPacCp .20	47	34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
⅞	9-16	StdPrud wt		1	⅛	⅛	⅛—	1-16
31⅛	24⅛	StdShrs .40r		20	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛—	⅛
14⅛	6⅛	Strange .12	9	37	7	7	7 —	⅛
8⅛	6⅛	Steelml .24b	13	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22⅛	15⅛	StepnCh .60	8	7	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	
1⅛	1	SterlEl	10	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
5⅛	3¼	Stevcaknit	5	12	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞+	⅛
12⅞	7⅞	StrutW .30	8	54	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛+	¼
5½	4¼	SueAnn .24	7	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
1⅛	¾	Summit	5	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
23⅛	16¼	SunElec .60	10	6	21¼	21⅛	21½—	¼
10¼	7⅞	Sunair .45e	6	2	9	9	9 —	⅛
18⅛	12	Sandnc .20b	32	6	13⅞	13½	13⅞	
7½	6⅛	SunshJr .28	6	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
4½	3⅛	Supercr .10e	4	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
8	5	SupSurg .14	7	18	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
5¼	2⅞	Susqueh	14	6	4½	4½	4½	
7¼	5⅛	Synaloy .30b	5	5	6	5⅞	6	
24⅛	17⅛	Syntex .50	9	286	19⅛	18⅞	19 +	⅛
18	13⅞	SyscoCp .40	8	66	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
7⅛	5	SystEng	22	20	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
T								
1⅞	1⅛	TFI	6	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
15	13¼	TandyBr	5	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞—	¼
20¼	18⅛	Tasty 1.20a	8	7	18½	18½	18½	
1⅛	11-16	TechSym	5		¾	¾	¾—	⅛
3⅛	2⅞	TechTap	4	16	3¼	3	3	
5⅞	4	Techtrl .16	4	27	5¾	5½	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	13⅞	TelonR .20a		8	15	14⅛	15 +	½
8⅞	7	TeleCm .36	4	4	7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	
18	14¼	Teleflex .12r	8	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2¼	Tenna .08a	5	7	2⅛	2¼	2⅛—	
8½	5¼	Tenneco wt		37	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2⅛	1½	TenneyEn	21	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	Tensor		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13⅛	10¼	TerraC .80	6	44	11	10⅞	10⅞—	¼
13⅛	11¼	TetraT	9	169	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
58⅛	56	TxPL pf 4.56		250	57	56⅛	56⅛—	1½
7⅛	5⅛	Texstar .07e	7	29	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
8⅛	6½	Thriftmt		2	8	8	8 —	⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Tidwell		5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
8⅞	5⅛	Tiffanyl .20	4	1	6	6	6	
11	5⅛	Timpte		4	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
27	18½	Tokheim .80	7	27	24⅛	23⅛	24¼—	½
88⅞	63½	TolEd pf7.76		z40	88	88	88 +	3
8½	5⅞	TotalPet	8	30	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
2 13-16	1⅛	TotPet wt		6	2¼	2¼	2¼+	1-16
17	10⅞	Total pf .70		7	15⅛	15½	15⅛—	⅛
2⅞	2⅛	TownChry		14	2½	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	2	TransLux	11	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	TriSMtr .80	5	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
7⅛	5⅛	Trico .10e	9	15	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
3 11-16	1⅛	TubosO .03j		10	2⅛	2 9-16	2⅛	
9⅛	5½	Tufico .40	4	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4	3	TwinFr .10e	10	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
U								
15⅞	13⅞	U&I 1.20a	6	1	13¼	13¼	13¼—	⅛
3¼	3⅛	UIPCp .20	5	25	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
2¼	1⅞	UNA Cp	31	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4¼	3⅛	URSCp .24	8	1	4½	4½	4½+	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6⅛	4	UVInd wt		130	5⅛	4⅞	5 +	¼
10	6⅛	Unimax	0	1	9	9	9	
7⅛	4⅞	Unioninv	16	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
10¼	8⅞	UnAirPd .56	7	7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞+	¼
⅛	⅛	UnBrand wt		51	7-16	⅜	⅜	
17⅞	10⅛	UnCosF .50b	6	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
2	5	unatCp		4	1¼	1⅛	1¼	
6	3⅛	UNatCp pf		10	4	4	4 —	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	UPieceD		27	3⅛	3	3⅛+	¼
16⅛	12	USFIltr .26	10	103	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛
9⅛	8	UnRlIT .94a	14	12	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
⅛	¼	UnRlIT wt		3	5-16	5-16	5-16	
6¼	3⅛	USNtRs	6	14	5⅛	5	5⅛	
3⅛	2⅛	USRdium	21	20	3	3	3	
15⅛	13⅛	USRbR 1a	9	3	14⅛	14½	14⅛+	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	UnityBuy	10	2	8¼	8¼	8¼—	⅛
3¼	2½	UnivClg .05	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	UnivCont		19	1½	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
16⅞	13⅛	UnivRs .20e	13	35	10⅛	13½	13⅛	
12	8¼	UnivRun .52	5	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15⅛	11⅛	UnvSav .45	4	1	15½	15½	15½	
V								
16¼	10½	Valmac .80	4	11	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞—	⅛
5⅛	4½	Valspar .78	9	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
2⅛	2⅛	ValLDv .02e		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
19⅛	11⅛	Veeco .32a	7	x9	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	
2⅛	1⅛	Verit	5	7	1⅞	1⅜	1¼—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Vernitron	14	196	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	Versiple	16	3	1¼	1¼	1¼+	⅛
1	10-16	VikingG		15	13-16	¾	¾—	⅛
6⅞	5⅛	Virco .10	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
2⅛	2	Vol Mer	14	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
21½	12	Voplex .72a	5	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
10⅛	8⅛	Vulcinc .50	4	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	
W								
3⅛	2⅛	WTC Inc .10	16	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
26½	19⅛	WUlInc .30	8	8	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	
13⅞	10⅛	Wabash .25e	9	60	13½	12⅞	13⅛+	⅜
8⅞	6⅛	Wacknht .40	8	5	7½	7⅞	7⅛	
9⅞	6¼	Wainoco	19	33	7¼	7⅛	7¼	
25⅛	20⅞	WalcoN .50b	7	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	
6¼	4¼	WallacS .20e	10	4	5¼	5	5¼	
17⅛	13⅛	WangLB .22	10	6	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
9-16	¼	WardFds wt		1	¼	¼	¼	
4⅛	3⅛	Wards Co	5	14	4⅛	4¼	4¼—	⅛
5⅛	4½	WarC pf.05		6	5	5	5	
25⅛	21½	WasPstB .36	8	25	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛—	⅛
25⅛	23⅛	WRIT 1.76	15	4	24¼	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
5	3½	Watsco .20	12	11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
2⅛	2⅛	Weiman	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
9½	7¾	WestChP .40	10	4	8	8	8 —	⅛
9½	7	WstFinl .15a	228	2⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
8⅛	5¼	Whippny .20	41	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛

1977 High	1977 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	3 p.m. Quot.	Ch'ge Prev. Close
6⅛	5¼	Whitaker .40	10	10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	⅛
3	2⅛	Whitehall	7	10	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
⅛	¼	Whitakr wt		42	⅛	5-16	5-16	
6¼	2¼	Wichita	21	27	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	
9	7⅛	Qmhous .36	8	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4½	3⅛	WilsonBr .30	5	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9	7¾	Winkimn .40	5	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
2⅛	1½	WinstnM	9	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
55	51⅛	WisP pf 4.50		z20	56	56	56 +	1
4⅛	3¼	Wood Ind		5	3½	3½	3½+	⅛
10⅛		WorcstC	16	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
8½	5⅛	WyleLab .22	8	127	8½	8⅛	8½+	⅛
12½	9⅛	Wynnin .40	6	14	11⅞	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
15	12¼	WymBn .56	8	10	14½	14¼	14⅛+	⅛
X								
16⅛	14⅞	Xonics .10	11	11	15⅛	15	15 —	⅛
Z								
10½	8⅞	ZeroCo .36	6	11	10½	10¼	10¼—	⅛
7⅛	5¼	Zimmer .24	7	15	6⅛	6	6	

Sales figures are unofficial.

Unless otherwise noted, rates ofdividends inthe foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declaredor pid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plusstock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1977 High	1977 Low
Amsterdam	93.90	90.00	99.50	87.50
Brussels	103.25	102.87	107.82	101.48
Frankfurt	146.32	145.53	148.98	132.11
London 30	450.10	443.30	443.30	358.60
London 500	450.10	443.30	450.10	358.60
Milan	64.03	64.08	74.05	62.92
Paris	80.50	79.60	102.90	79.60
Sydney	450.93	450.73	450.98	419.68
Tokyo (n)	383.98	383.87	384.14	364.70
Tokyo (o)	5140.34	5141.86	5157.07	4870.24
Zurich	302.30	301.10	313.80	300.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Tokyo Exchange

May 6, 1977

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	348	Matsu E. Wks.	675
Canon	610	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	125
Dai Nip. Print.	598	Mitsubi Corp.	471
Fuji Bank	274	Mitsui Co.	365
Fuji Photo	825	Mitsukoshi	481
Hitachi	217	Nippon Elec.	273
Honda Motor	671	Sharp	370
C. Itoh	278	Shiseido	1,280
Japan Air L.	2,450	Sony Corp.	2,480
Kansai EL Pwr.	855	Sumitomo Bank	276
Kao Soap	716	Taisho Marine	330
Kirin Brewery	390	Takeda	251
Komatsu	351	Teijin	134
Kubota	330	Tokio Marine	488
Matsu Ind.	633	Toray	128
		Toyota	1,070

Weekly net asset value on May 3, 1977

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $40.83

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $29.77

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

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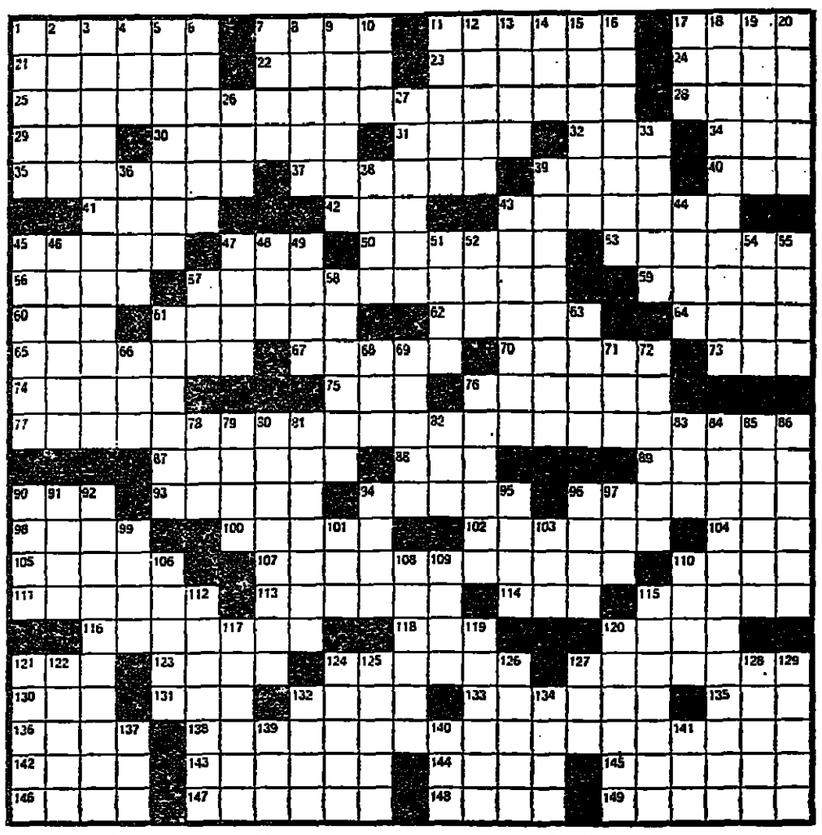
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

ALMA MATER—By Yael Gani



ACROSS

1 Takes exception
7 Collision
11 Wagner heroine
17 City in Siberia
21 Orbit point
22 Away from the wind
23 Cry out
24 Horse or color
25 House plant with yellow-striped leaves
28 Bismarck
29 Flight formation: Abbr.
30 Acid found in yeast
31 Japanese zither
32 Take a stab at
34 Here, to Hadrian
35 Jewish matron's wig
37 Comics like Chaplin, for short
39 Old rifle pin
40 Comics character
41 Hwys.
42 Vermilion
43 V.P. under Hayes
45 Actor with Mary Tyler Moore
47 Fair share
50 Gingersnap
53 Slopes race
56 Kind of mate
57 Sandburg poem
59 Roman mother's robe
60 Fiedermaus
61 Hors d'oeuvre
62 Heavenly headgear
64 Mrs. Bede's boy
65 Well-informed
67 Lout; brute
70 Landlady, in Leon
73 Alfonso's queen
74 Beanpole
75 Algonquian
76 Threw hard
77 Sophie Tucker
82 Mickey or Annie
83 Dotekin
91 Massey
92 Edge of a garment
93 Outer ——
94 "Wall——Dark"
96 Brisbane bay
98 Bouquet
100 [illegible] stores
102 Make invalid
104 Sucre
105 Eastern instrument
107 Legendary author
110 Conrad heroine
111 Group with a common culture
113 Power-failure period
114 "Touch—— the Cat"
115 Tumbrels
116 Last flier
118 Pfc.'s, etc.
120 Troupe's trip
121 Herr, in Hannover
123 Pelagic bird
124 Dreyfus trial site
127 Carpenter's leavings
130 Presently
131 Playing marble
132 Game fish
133 Peregrines
135 Alphabetic trio
136 Mon. follower
138 Request in Ibsen's "Ghosts"
142 King Olav's capital
143 Compliment
144 Recondite
145 Call it a day
146 Fuse
147 Depleted
148 College studies
149 Nobelist for peace: 1951

DOWN

1 Matrons
2 Era
3 Dana Dietrich, in a TV ad
4 Cry of disgust
5 Record again
6 Set of games
7 Judge's bench
8 " —— calm..."
9 Not quite a ringer
10 Ayres
11 "The world —— much with us"
12 Glasvegians
13 Whether——
14 Journey part
15 Darling, in Dundee
16 Comes forth
17 Granada gold
18 Bonanza
19 French composer
20 Rap
26 Suffix with part
27 "Scram!"
33 Shouts
36 Agenda unit
38 Present with approval: Abbr.
39 Diamond in——
43 Brandished
44 "Fine women —crazy salad": Yeats
45 Optimally
46 Examine
47 Unit of force
48 ——tree (cornered)
49 Catch sight of
51 Roman emperor
52 Nepalese native
54 Buck heroine
55 Michael Learned role
57 "Reverse"
58 Ebullient
61 Havanas
63 Lily
66 Arabic letter
68 "I told you so!"
69 Great quantity
71 Clear
72 Esteem
76 Oriental capital
78 Placebo
79 Amphibian
80 Again
81 Try to ascertain
82 Pothole
85 Cakes' partner
84 U.S.S.R., to Muscovites
85 Consecrate
86 Seasonal roles for Dads
90 Flexible tube
91 Revise
92 U.S. painter
94 Relative of E.U.D.
95 Jaworsky
96 Toppelant
97 Native: Suffix
99 Punjab potentate
101 Rel. of "Ma Bell"
103 Sticky stuff
106 Composer Ned
108 Holiday drink
109 Check
110 Extol
112 Pip-squeaks
115 Shelter for Jerseys
117 Sweater wool
119 Shea ace
120 Hindu scripture
121 Under guidance
122 Mom's halliwick
124 Delis from Detroit
125 Goofed
126 Esfu tey particles
127 Episcopacy
128 ——and Drang
129 Berlin products
132 One of the Carters
134 Demons
137 Turf
139 Faucet
140 Lupine
141 Airport Abbr.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

C	H	A	R	T	E		S	P	L	A	S	H		S	L	A	Y
B	E	M	D	A	N	S		E	R	A	S	T	U	S		P	O	L	I	S
A	L	O	N	G	S	T	O	R	Y	S	H	O	R	T		A	N	I	T	A
S	L	E	D	S		G	A	N	G	E	S		O	D	E	T	S		G	I	N
K	I	R	O		A	N	S	E	R		A	I	L	T	O		S	H	A	D
E	S	A		A	I	L	T	E		A	B	I	E		G	R	I	T	T	Y
T	H	E	L	I	G	H	T		F	R	E	E	R		E	R	N	E	S
		I	D	E	E		K	E	E	L		S	C	H	E	M	E	S	
M	A	H	L	E	R		C	O	N	F	E	R		A	T	T	E	N	D	S
O	R	A	L	S		T	O	S	C	A		A	L	I	A	S		G	E	T
R	I	D	E		W	A	S	H	E	L	L	B	E	N	T		T	B	A	R
A	S	A		A	E	R	I	E		L	A	I	N	E		M	A	U	N	A
L	E	H	A	V	R	E		R	A	G	G	E	D		S	I	N	G	E	D
		I	C	I	E	S	T		D	U	O	S		S	U	L	K			
M	A	T	I	N		S	W	A	Y	S		U	P	I	N		A	R	M	S
A	G	R	E	E	S		A	I	R	S		M	O	T	E		O	A	T
N	E	E	R		H	O	R	N	E		A	I	L	I	N	E		M	A	L	I
I	N	C		M	E	D	I	C		A	R	I	A	S		C	A	M	O	N
A	D	O	R	E		A	S	H	O	R	T	S	T	O	R	Y		L	O	N	G
C	A	R	M	E		S	T	E	P	O	U	T		R	E	M	A	R	K	S
		S	I	D	A	K		S	I	S	T	A	I	R	S		D	A	R	E	S

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WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Clear	MADRID	16	61	Clear
AMSTERDAM	13	55	Clear	MIAMI	26	79	Fair
ANKARA	—	—	Unavailable	MILAN	17	63	Storm
ATHENS	22	72	Clear	MONTREAL	19	66	Clear
BEIRUT	29	68	Cloudy	MOSCOW	22	72	Clear
BELGRADE	18	64	Clear	MUNICH	12	54	Cloudy
BERLIN	14	57	Cloudy	NEW YORK	21	70	Clear
BRUSSELS	14	57	Clear	NICE	16	61	Clear
BUCHAREST	20	68	Cloudy	OSLO	13	55	Clear
BUDAPEST	14	57	Showers	PARIS	15	59	Variable
CASABLANCA	19	66	Clear	PRAGUE	12	53	Clear
COPENHAGEN	12	53	Cloudy	ROME	19	66	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Clear	SOFIA	20	68	Cloudy
DUBLIN	11	52	Showers	STOCKHOLM	24	73	Clear
EDINBURGH	9	48	Rain	TEHRAN	29	84	Clear
FLORENCE	19	66	Clear	TEL AVIV	23	73	Clear
FRANKFURT	13	55	Cloudy	TUNIS	19	66	Clear
GENEVA	13	55	Cloudy	VIENNA	17	63	Cloudy
HELSINKI	22	72	Clear	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	—	—	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	25	77	Clear
LAS PALMAS	21	70	Clear	ZURICH	11	52	Overcast
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	13	55	Showers				
LOS ANGELES	12	54	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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ADVERTISEMENT

May 6, 1977

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.:
— (d) Baerbond SF860.55
— (d) Conbar SF602
— (d) Grobar SF644
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BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
— CSP Fund SF24.05
— Grossbow Fund SF4.52
— IFF Fund N.V. $7.37

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $15.04
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CREDIT SUISSE:
(d) Actions Suisses SF272.50
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— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF76.25
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— (d) Energie-Valor SF89.50
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— (d) Concentra DM120.70
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— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $19.37
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— (d) America-Valor SF467.50
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— (d) Bond Invest SF54.75
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— (d) Fonsa Europe Sh. SF113
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Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund $5.76
(w) Trusteo: Int. Fd (AEIF) $6.07
Austral Select Fd $1.15
(w) Brownmacs $12.37

(d) Capital Sentinvest LF1,219
(d) Citadel Fund $2.64
(f) Cleveland Offshore Fd $47.96
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs $7.73
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs $13.87
(d) Convert Bond Fd N.V. $9.39

(w) D.G.C. $26.12
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) $9.35
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $14.06
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $11.77
(w) Europe Obligations LF1,011
(w) First Intern'l Fd $129.84
(w) First Int'l Equity Sec. $1,170.97
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $26.51
(w) Fonselex Liste Pr. SF1,604
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF71.55
(d) Fonditalia $9.37
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interessa DM41.95
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.55
(w) Future Australia Fd. ..... Aus.$8.15

(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l $7.66
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(d) Interfund S.A. $8.41
(w) Intermarket Fund $124.69
(w) Int'l Inc. Fund (Jersey) $23.10
(f) Int'l Securities Fund $5.07
(f) Invest Atlantiques $23.23
(d) ItaAmerica S.A. Fund $7.26
(f) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. $6.09
(f) Japan Growth Fund $20.27

(d) Japan Selection Fund $50.67
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $22.02
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(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F. $10.94
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(w) Nippon Fund $51.14
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(w) N.A.M.F. $36.24
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $20.05
(d) Renta Fund LF1,064
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(d) Safe Trust Fund $10.63
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Share International N.V. $1.67
(w) SMH Special Fund DM38
(d) Soros Fund $220.07

(w) Talent Global Fund $9.94
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold. (Seral) $29.71
(w) Tokyo Pac Hold N.V. $40.83
(w) Transpacific Fund $24.80
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. $2.06
(d) Universal Dollar Trust $4.75
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $10.79
(w) Western Growth Fd $5.51
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,233.21
(w) West Proprietary N.V. $1,342.64
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $352.47
(w) Worldwide Securities $21.95
(w) Worldwide Special $2,707.09

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; z — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; a — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid. Change P/T $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split. ** Ex Rts.

BOOKS

AN AMERICAN ROMANCE

By John Casey. Atheneum. 321 pp. $9.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

THERE are several unnecessary things in this fine first novel. The most unnecessary—wanton, in fact—is the death of a child, as if to prove a thesis, as if we might be too thick to grasp the point, or had nodded off. There is too much talk: Anya, one-half of John Casey's romance, would talk all the time, but Mac, the other half, would not; cleverness ill-suits him. And I'm not sure Tassie, Anya's friend, and Henniker, Anya's enemy, should have been dragged back into the book for a climactic scene: It is too tidy, according to a stencil at some school for writers.

My list of complaints is exhausted. One should be careful. Anya and Mac are roughly my age. Their history as outsiders at colleges like Radcliffe and Cornell is familiar. That they end up in Iowa—trying to figure each other out and doing a lot of clumsy bumping into the furniture of their emotions—is immaterial: they could have lost or found a separate peace almost anywhere in the 1960s. The books they care for, the feelings they sort out, the ambitions for worthiness they pursue so solemnly, compulsively, will be recognizable to anybody just starting to get scared of his or her 40th birthday. Identification is easy.

But Casey's sort of passionate intelligence is hard. In blurbs for the jacket of "An American Romance," Aldous Huxley, Henry James, D.H. Lawrence, Proust and Falstaff are invoked. It is a line-up likely to cause athlete's foot in a reviewer's brain, and yet sensible. Erotic splurge, the scalpel and enthusiasm attend this book throughout, along with ideas that fight like trout. If Anya is the skull, the disembodied intelligence on the kitchen table, Mac is the plant at the window or the wind outside, nature-boy as tree. The combination is musical.

Anya directs movies and plays. Mac makes sets and geological surveys, plays ice hockey, rescues cows and castrates pigs. Anya looks upon the world as an opportunity, an obligation, for self-aggrandizement. Mac assumes for himself a stolid goodness, a neighborly servitude, a dense competence. Each would seize the other's center of being. Casey dares to write a novel in which the woman is smarter than the man, and the man is not allowed the compensation of a sexual brag.

Anya thinks: "The great difference between Mac and her . . . was that she regarded Cervantes, Fielding, Tolstoy, and Melville . . . as builders of steps that led to her own view of the world from above. But Mac was more like someone in these books—Don Quixote, Tom Jones, Pierre, and Ishmael—as they started out on their adventures. Mac had an anxious, sentimental freshness that made it easy for her to imagine him wandering blindly into the contrivances of these novels and getting hit on the head with the difficulties the author had hiding around the bend."

"An American Romance" is principally a love story onto which theories of sensuality, of perception, of ceremony and of need—for sanctuary, approval, forgiveness—have been grafted or glossed. It respects its characters. It swims in the language. It is knowing and rich.

Casey in his lavish way makes me feel better about the future of the novel.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Folger Library Gets Reformation Books

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP). —The Folger Library has announced its acquisition of 350 books of the early Reformation, many of them printed within a century after the Gutenberg Bible.

The collection includes titles of the main reformers: Martin Luther, John Calvin, Ulrich Zwingli, as well as lesser figures connected with them, letters from German rulers involved with the Reformation, and a collection of early Bibles and psalters.

The Folger Library describes the books as being in excellent condition, a tribute to 16th-century German woodcutters such as Hans Holbein, Lucas Cranach, Hans Soldung Grien, Urs Graf and Hans Weiditz.



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(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: AZURE BERET SURETY PERMIT
Answer: Sickening when it goes up— TEMPERATURE

DENNIS THE MENACE

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

After Czechoslovaks Edge Swedes

ssians Rout Canadians, 8-1

Samuel Abt

May 6 (IHT).—Rus- Canada, 8-1, here to- a world ice hockey ip game of emotion ies, both mostly the In an earlier game, kia beat Sweden, 2-1, oser to retaining its

adians were charged utes in penalties, in- ee misconduct penal- ties and a match penalty, against Eric Vail, who chopped with his stick at a fallen Russian.

Additionally, during timeouts, the Canadians threatened the Russians constantly with words and sticks and occasionally pushed them to the ice.

Refusing to Be Baited

To all of this the Russians reacted with discipline, picking up 12 minutes in penalties but refusing to be baited into wildness or timidity, as the Swedes were by such violence in a game Wednesday.

Power-Play Goal

The Canadians held their own with the Russians in the first period. After an early power-play goal by Gennadi Tsygankov for the Soviet Union, Greg Smith of the Cleveland Barons tied the score.

But in the second period, the Russians took the lead on power-play goals by Alexander Yakushev and Sergei Kapustin. Then began a procession of Canadian players to the penalty box.

Carol Vadnais, of the New York Rangers, got a misconduct penalty for spearing. Vail, of the Atlanta Flames, was sent to the dressing room after he brought his stick down on Sergei Babinov's head.

Pierre Larouche, of the Pittsburgh Penguins, received a 10-minute sentence for butt-ending.

Valeri Kharlamov and Helmut Balderis stretched the Soviet lead to 5-1 by the end of the stormy period.

Yakushev, Vladimir Shadrin and Balderis scored in the third.

With one round of games left in the playoff, the Czechoslovaks have 15 points, the Russians 14, the Swedes 12 and the Canadians 11.

Only the Russians can deprive the Czechoslovaks of the title. The Russians would have to beat Sweden and the Czechoslovaks would have to lose to Canada in the final games Sunday.

The Czechoslovaks deserved their victory—through distinct superiority in teamwork and puck control. Their shooting, however, was poor. It took them 46 minutes before they scored the first goal.

Brilliant Saves

Both teams battled on equal terms in the scoreless first period. The Czechoslovaks showed slightly better coordination and more accurate passing, but the Swedish defense, strengthened by the return of their No. 1 goalie, Goeran Hoegosta, stood firm. Hoegosta, who was sidelined by an injury Wednesday, when Canada trounced Sweden, 7-0, made several brilliant saves.

But in the third period, Czechoslovak winger Vladimir Martinec, the sparkplug of his team, scored at 6:20, converting an assist from Milan Novy and team captain Frantisek Pospisil.

Sweden gained hope for at least a tie when Per Brasar, assisted by Ulf Weinstock, scored on a power-play goal at 14:48. But Bohuslav Ebermann made it 2-1 at 15:38, converting an assist from Martinec.



United Press International.

U.S. hockey coach Johnny Mariucci grabs defenseman Lou Nanne by the shirt in scuffle during Romania's 5-4 victory Thursday night. Romania scored three goals while Nanne was in the box on roughness and tripping penalties.

Adding to Mariucci's frustration were Nanne's three penalties in the second period. Romania scored during each penalty, to build a 4-1 lead.

"I like him," Nanne said of Mariucci, who was his coach at the University of Minnesota from 1959 to 1963 and for whom he has since played three times in international competition. "He's a very close friend of mine, he's one of the main reasons I'm here. He's a tremendous competitor."

Mariucci was less effusive. "When this tournament is over," he said, "I'm going to go some place where the only ice I see will be in a highball."

...real, With Quick Start, Season for Islanders

By Robert Fachet

...ALE, N.Y., May 6 ... Montreal Canadiens, ...g because they lacked punch Tuesday, did a second risking an...vorable decision last ...ey scored seconds af...ening faceoff, added the third period and relatively quiet dress...ebration as the Cana... 2-1, to eliminate the ...slanders in six games ...e to the Stanley Cup ...be no opportunity to ...and pains. The final ...n series with the well...on Bruins opens to...dontreal. ...ders' noisy fans had their seats following ...anthems before their ...behind, 1-0. Only Stanley Cup history ...me quicker—by Don ...s Angeles in six sec... Boston in the fourth ...s year's quarterfinal

...ff Side Boards

...adiens started their ...e of Gainey, Doug Jim Roberts. Jarvis ...aw from Brian Trot...nt the puck to de... Guy Lapointe, who pass off the side ...iney, steaming down ...g, picked it up and ...ose to slip the puck ...legs of goalie Chico ...iander defenseman ...ll, lingering over the ...of the anthem, was ...ntervene. ...ted the Islanders to ...lying, with all those ... Gainey said. "We ...i to win the draw, get it in their end and take a bit of their momentum away.

"It came off the side boards and it was just there. I hit a desperation shot, because somebody was chasing me. Chico was off balance and it got by him."

Dogged Checking Game

With that goal in the bank, the Canadiens turned to a dogged checking game. They managed only two shots the rest of the period and they were outshot, 28-20 overall, but they always had control of the situation.

With only 10:48 remaining, Gainey struck again on a play that seemed offside. Islanders coach Al Arbour insisted it was offside. But, as was the case with so many apparent penalties, there was no call.

Murray Wilson, digging in the corner to the left of Resch, sent the puck through the crease. Gainey, at Resch's right, drilled it inside the far post from a difficult angle.

Defensive Wing

Gainey, a penalty-killing expert and generally recognized as a defensive wing, scored only 14 regular-season goals and had none during the previous five games of the series.

"My job is anything I can do," Gainey said. "I'm just supposed to be a checker, but Steve Shutt and Guy Lafleur are supposed to be nothing but goal scorers and look at the job of checking they did tonight. It goes both ways."

With nine seconds left, Denis Potvin ruined Ken Dryden's bid for a third shutout in the series. Lafleur's scoring streak ended at 37 games, too, but neither Dryden nor Lafleur had any complaints.

Breaks Sweep the 76ers ead Over Rockets in NBA

By David Dupree

...LPHIA, May 6 (WP). ...lphia 76ers played as ...st night, something ...seldom been accused ...d through the Hous... ...s in the first game ...onal Basketball Asso... ...tern Conference play...

...led by Julius Erving's ...ored in double figures ...s shot 59 per cent ...eld. ...heir points came at ...f scintillating fast ...y had only 13 turn... the result of bad a 76er passed up an

...ne of the first times we had that many good." Doug Collins ...ly it's only one or ...ored 23 and added ...d pleaser was not ...eorge McGinnis, with ...s, or Collins.

...massive Darryl Daw... ...er answer to Moses ...he Rockets. ...e, Dawkins knew he ...d for college, so he high school to the bigger and stronger ...e. ...ting center Caldwell ...ull trouble much of Philadelphia coach called on Dawkins ...cored 15 and grabbed ... in 25 minutes. It ...t Malone's 32-point, night, but it set the ...e interesting match... of the series. ...who used to wear basketball shoes with "cool" written on them, was that after the game. Asked how his sudden rise to fame was going to affect his head, he said, "My head's always going to be the same. It's big enough now. It can't get any bigger."

The 76ers run their special fast break. There are no Wes Unseld-type outlet passes. Whoever gets the ball off the board puts it on the floor and takes off.

The 76ers shot 63 per cent in the first period, with Erving getting 12 and McGinnis 11, but led only 35-30. The Rockets were in the game because Malone was beating McGinnis for 15 first-quarter points, including their last 11.

Philadelphia was up by five midway through the second quarter. Dawkins then went deep into his bag of tricks.

John Lucas had stolen the ball from Lloyd Free and was leading a three-on-two Houston fast break. He tried to take the ball all the way with Dawkins standing there. It did not work.

The 6-foot-11, 260-pound Dawkins swatted Lucas's layup effort 40 feet, ran it down and dribbled up the right sideline. He finally passed off to McGinnis and continued toward the basket.

McGinnis's return pass was behind Dawkins, but Dawkins reached back and snatched it in the style of a first baseman, ducked his head under the rim and cashed a one-handed reverse slam dunk.

The 76ers simply ran and ran and ran in the third period and the Rockets tried in vain to keep up.

"We got into the game they wanted to get us in," Houston coach Tom Nissalke said, "a run-and-shoot game, and in a game like that, the team with the best talent will win, and they have the better talent."

ase Plays ...ew Role

... May 6 (AP)...an ...stern-looking cus...er investigated Jan ...en the Czechoslovak ... arrived in Bucha... ...his Davis Cup ...gainst Romania, a ...ak newspaper re...ay. ...a suspicious Kodes ...igure out that the ...was none other than ...ase, temperamental ...tennis star known ...anks and antics on ...nal courts. Nastase ...ered down his hair ...ed the uniform of a official to welcome ...ent at Bucharest ...he paper said.

American, Indian Gain in Doubles

KANSAS CITY, May 6 (AP). —Dick Stockton of the United States and Vijay Amritraj of India defeated Australian Ken Rosewall and South African Ray Moore, 6-4, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2, 7-5, to qualify for the semifinals of the World Championship Tennis doubles tournament last night.

Stockton and Amritraj will meet Italian Carrado Barazzutti and American Eddie Dibbs, who upset the second-seeded team of Tony Roche and Ross Case of Australia, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6, 6-4.

NHL Playoffs

Thursday's Game

Montreal 2, N.Y. Islanders 1 (Gainey 2; D. Potvin). Montreal wins best-of-seven series, 4-2.

U.S. Coach, Player Dismiss Incident

VIENNA, May 6 (IHT).—Both Johnny Mariucci and Lou Nanne, who scuffled in public view last night as the U.S. ice hockey team was losing to Romania, 5-4, insisted today that the incident was not only over and forgotten but also nothing new.

Mariucci, the coach of the team at the world championships here, said, "Everything's all right. He's got a temper, I've got a temper. I've had my run-ins with Louie in the past."

Nanne also dismissed the incident, in which Mariucci grabbed him by the jersey and tried to throw him down. Other players stepped between them as the coach continued to grab and push Nanne, who did not strike back.

"I've played for John for about 17 years," said Nanne, a defenseman with the Minnesota North Stars of the National Hockey League. "We've had disagreements before. We're both the same type: We want to win so much we both get frustrated."

NBA Playoffs

Thursday's Game

Philadelphia 128, Houston 117 (Erving 34, Collins 23; Malone 32, Tomjanovich, Murphy 18). Philadelphia leads best-of-seven series, 1-0.

WHA Playoffs

Thursday's Game

Winnipeg 6, Houston 3 (Lindstrom 2, Hedberg, Long, Lesuk, Hull; Tonelli, Conner, Ruskowski). Winnipeg wins best-of-seven series, 4-3.

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Sweep Series With Mets

Dodger Hurlers Loaf in Victories

LOS ANGELES, May 6 (UPI). —With a 5-0 record after his first five starts, Rick Rhoden has the best record on a Los Angeles Dodgers pitching staff that hasn't needed to pitch that well.

After all, the streaking Dodgers are averaging a shade over six runs a game.

Rhoden got victory No. 5 last night as the Dodgers rocked three-time Cy Young Award-winner Tom Seaver with seven runs in the fifth inning for a 7-2 blitz of the New York Mets.

It was the Dodgers' 21st victory in 25 games.

"Our pitching staff," Rhoden, a 23-year-old righthander, said, "really hasn't showed what it's capable of doing because it just hasn't had to. When you score all the runs that we've been scoring, your pitchers don't have to work as hard.

'If I Stay Healthy'

"I feel every guy in our rotation is capable of winning 15 to 20 games. Everyone else has done that except me and I could do it this year if I stay healthy."

As for others in the Dodger rotation, Doug Rau is 4-0, Don Sutton 3-0, Burt Hooton 3-1 and Tommy John 2-1.

Sweeping a four-game series, the Dodger starters turned in three complete games and limited the Mets to five runs and 23 hits.

Ron Cey broke out of a 1-for-25 slump with a grand slam homer off Seaver to cap the Dodgers' seven-run fifth.

Los Angeles expanded its lead in the National League West to 9 1/2 games over idle Cincinnati.

Expos 7 Giants 1

At San Francisco, Steve Rogers scattered nine hits and drove in two runs to lead Montreal to a 7-1 victory over San Francisco. The loss for the Giants was their 10th in 12 games at home this season.

Phillies 8, Padres 5

At San Diego, a throwing error by catcher Gene Tenace paved the way for a four-run fourth inning which enabled Philadelphia to defeat San Diego, 8-5. Rookie Randy Lerch got his fourth triumph in five decisions.

Blue Jays 9, Brewers 8

At Toronto, Ron Fairly's solo homer in the seventh gave Toronto a fog-interrupted 9-8 victory over Milwaukee.

Fairly's homer, his second of the season, went over the fence in right field—the same area of the park where, during heavy fog earlier in the game, five Blue Jays were unable to find a ball hit by Sixto Lezcano and it went for a triple.

In the top of the fifth, Milwaukee got two runs on an inside-the-park homer by Cecil Cooper that disappeared in heavy fog in centerfield.

After Lezcano's triple, the umpires called a one-hour delay until the fog lifted.

A's 5, Yankees 2

At New York, Mitchell Page's two-run homer in the first inning and Bill North's two-run triple in the second carried Oakland to a 5-2 victory over Jim Hunter and New York.

The A's victory snapped the Yankees' five-game winning streak and dealt Hunter, making his first appearance since opening day, when he was injured by a batted ball, his first loss against one triumph.

Red Sox 5, Mariners 2

At Boston, George Scott and Jim Rice hammered two-run homers to give Boston a 5-2 victory over Seattle.

Royals 6, White Sox 5

At Kansas City, George Brett, Hal McRae and Amos Otis had two hits each and Mark Littell notched his fourth save with strong late-inning relief pitching to help Kansas City beat Chicago.

Thursday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle ..... 200 000 000—2 7 2
Boston ..... 000 003 02x—5 7 0
Segui, Pagan (5), and Stanson; Jenkins (4-1) and Fisk. L—Segui (0-4). HR—Meyer (4th), Scott (4th), Rice (3d).

Oakland 220 000 010 5 8 0
New York ..... 000 000 101—2 10 0
Blue (2-2) and Skaggs; Allen. New man (2); Hunter (2-1) and Munson. HR—Page (5th).

Chicago ..... 100 210 100—5 10 1
Kansas City .. 101 112 00x—6 11 1
K.Brett, DaCanton (6) and Eastan; Spilitorff, Bird (4), Hall (7), Littell (8) and Martinez. W—Bird (3-0). L—Brett (3-2). HR—Otis (4th), Cowens (3d).

Milwaukee ..... 200 040 200—8 12 2
Toronto ..... 040 021 102—9 12 0
Beare, Castro (5), McClure (8) and Moore; Garvin, Vuckovich (5) and Cerone. W—Vuckovich (2-2). L—Castro (3-1). HR—Cooper (4th), Fairly (2d).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 000 000 520—7 8 0
Chicago ..... 430 010 00x—8 9 0
Bannister, Niekro (2), Larson (6), Sambito (7) and Ferguson; R. Reuschel, P. Reuschel (7), Sutter (8) and Mitterwald. W—R. Reuschel (4-1). L—Bannister (1-2). HR—Watson (3d), Johnson (5th), Ferguson (6th), Trillo (2d), Morales (2d), Mitterwald (2d).

Montreal ..... 010 204 000—7 10 0
SanFrancisco .. 000 000 100—1 9 3
Rogers (3-1) and Carter; Halicki, Williams (6), Heaverlo (6), Cornutt (6) and Hill. L—Halicki (2-2).

Philadelphia ... 000 401 012—8 10 0
San Diego ..... 002 100 101—5 7 1
Lerch, Garber (7) and Boone; Shirley, Spillner (4), Metzger (6), Tomlin (6), Flagers (9) and Tenace. W—Lerch (4-1). L—Shirley (2-4). HR—Schmidt (4th), Winfield (4th).

New York ..... 000 000 020—2 8 0
Los Angeles .. 000 070 00x—7 10 0
Seaver, Todd (5) and Stearns; Rhoden (5-0) and Oates. L—Seaver (4-1). HR—Milner (2d), Cey (10th), Baker (5th).

Friday

Cubs Give Braves 12th Straight Loss

CHICAGO, May 6 (UPI).—Two-run homers by George Mitterwald and Bobby Murcer, plus a two-run triple by Steve Ontiveros, carried rookie Mike Krukow to his first major league victory today as the Chicago Cubs defeated Atlanta, 7-2, and extended the Braves' losing streak to 12 games.

Ontiveros tripled in the fourth after singles by Murcer and Jerry Morales, and Mitterwald followed with a home run. Krukow then doubled and scored on Ivan DeJesus's single. Murcer's fifth homer followed a single by Larry Bittner in the seventh.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Pittsburgh	14	7	.667	—
St. Louis	14	8	.636	1/2
Montreal	11	10	.524	3
Chicago	10	10	.500	3 1/2
Philadelphia	10	11	.476	4
New York	9	11	.409	5 1/2

Western Division

Los Angeles	21	4	.840	—
Cincinnati	10	12	.455	9 1/2
Houston	10	14	.417	10 1/2
San Francisco	9	14	.391	11
San Diego	10	18	.357	12 1/2
Atlanta	8	16	.333	12 1/2

Thursday's Results

Chicago 8, Houston 7.
Montreal 7, San Francisco 1.
Philadelphia 8, San Diego 5.
Los Angeles 7, New York 2.

Friday's Games

Chicago 7, Atlanta 2.
Cincinnati at Pittsburgh, n.
Houston at St. Louis, n.
Montreal 8 San Diego, n.
Philadelphia a Los Angeles, n.
New York at San Francisco, n.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Milwaukee	14	9	.609	—
New York	12	10	.565	1
Baltimore	11	9	.550	1 1/2
Boston	12	10	.545	1 1/2
Toronto	12	14	.462	3 1/2
Cleveland	8	13	.381	5
Detroit	8	14	.364	5 1/2

Western Division

Minnesota	15	10	.600	—
Kansas City	14	10	.583	1/2
Chicago	13	10	.565	1
Oakland	14	11	.560	1
Texas	11	9	.550	1 1/2
California	9	15	.375	5 1/2
Seattle	9	19	.321	7 1/2

Thursday's Results

Kansas City 6, Chicago 5.
Toronto 9, Milwaukee 8.
Boston 5, Seattle 2.
Oakland 5, New York 2.

Friday's Games

California at Boston, n.
Chicago at Cleveland, n.
Minnesota at Toronto, n.
Seattle at Baltimore, n.
Oakland at New York, n.
Milwaukee at Detroit, n.
Kansas City at Texas, n.

But Good Post in Derby

Seattle Slew Draws Wrong Kind of Breather

By Steve Cady

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 6 (NYT).—They call it a "frog-strangler" around here: a rainstorm so fierce even the frogs can't survive.

And in the predawn hours at Churchill Downs yesterday, before Seattle Slew and 14 rival 3-year-olds were named for tomorrow's 103d running of the Kentucky Derby, a frog-strangler of major-league size raised some concern in the camp of the undefeated favorite.

Because of the swampy condition of the racing surface, Seattle Slew returned to his barn without having been breezed in the final three-furlong blowout scheduled for him. It was tentatively re-scheduled for today, even though the weather forecast called for more rain.

Prepared for Adversity'

"If you're trying to hit a deadline," said Billy Turner, the colt's trainer, "you have to be prepared for adversity. You expect to have everything go wrong."

Turner, perhaps feeling the pressure of bringing such a lightly raced favorite into the Derby, also expressed mild concern over the No. 4 slot Seattle Slew wound up with in the draw for post positions.

"I can't complain," he said, "but I've always felt you're at a little disadvantage in the Derby if you're on the inside. You have fewer options."

In his six starts, Karen Taylor's Kentucky-bred champion has not distinguished himself as a particularly good "gate" horse. He tends to come out of the gate slowly, then rush to the lead before the field has gone a quarter of a mile. The way the draw went, he will be virtually surrounded by horses devoid of early speed. So the task of getting good early position should not be difficult.

Early-Speed Rival

Sanhedrin drew the No. 1 post, with Sir Sir next to him. Get The Axe will be to Seattle Slew's right, in post No. 5. The only early-speed rival near him, Bob's Dusty, comes out of the No. 3 post.

Others named for the mile-and-a-quarter Derby, as expected, were Flag Officer (6), Affiliate (7), Run Dusty Run (8), Western Win (9), For The Moment (10), Steve's Friend (11), Best Person (12), Giboulee (13), Papelote (14) and Nostalgia (15). If the field remains intact, Nostalgia will leave from an auxiliary gate.

Despite Seattle Slew's failure to scare off more rivals, the track's oddsmaker established him as a 1-2 favorite for the $267,200 race. Next, at 5-1, came the two-horse entry of Bob's Dusty and Run Dusty Run, trained by W.E. (Smiley) Adams. For The Moment was rated the third choice, at 8-1.

A Good Omen

Jean Cruguet, the only jockey he has ever had, considered the starting-gate alignment a good omen.

"It's my lucky week," said the French-bred rider, who won a stakes race here Wednesday on a $44.40 long shot. "The post position couldn't be better. I got just that one speed horse inside me."

Turner expects that horse, Bob's Dusty, to "jump out of the gate and go to running" in an effort to soften up Seattle Slew for Run Dusty Run, the more highly ranked stablemate.

"If Smiley didn't use that strategy," Turner said, "I couldn't see any reason he'd run a horse like Bob's Dusty in a race like the Derby."

Other horses with enough speed to put early pressure on Seattle Slew include For The Moment, whose trainer, Leroy Jolley, saddled the last two Derby favorites, and the Laz Barrera-trained Affiliate. Barrera won last year's Derby with Bold Forbes.

Workouts in Mud

The racing surface here dries rapidly, and it was rated fast by the second race of the afternoon program. More rain, however, could complicate the situation. Seattle Slew has never raced on an off track, although he has had workouts in the mud. The guessing was that he would be breezed today, regardless of the condition of the track.

"One way or another," said Mike Kennedy, his exercise rider, "he has to blow out."

A blowout can be compared to clearing the carburetor of an automobile with a brief burst of speed. A race horse usually has his blowout a day or two before the race, and it has the effect of opening up the lungs, the way a person would do by taking deep breaths.

To some of the rival trainers, the frog-strangler that knocked out Seattle Slew's drill didn't alter the basic situation. As young Mike Tinker put it, talking about Best Person, "We'll breeze Friday, walk Saturday morning—and pray Saturday afternoon."

Crampton, Dour As Ever, Quits Golf Travel

DALLAS, May 6 (NYT).—The professional golf tour most of whose members are grim-faced or morose on the course, lost yesterday the man who for 20 years carried the reputation of being the most dour of them all. One of his regrets, he said in parting, was that he could not be more "outgoing" or "relaxed."

Bruce Crampton retired from competitive golf after a tour career of two decades in which he won 15 tournaments and $1,374,294, plus other earnings abroad and from endorsements.

The Australian-born golfer, 41, decided he had to spend more time as a family man, to devote more attention to his wife and two sons.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Art Buchwald

Lethargic America

WASHINGTON—There's something going on in America now that not many people can put their finger on. There is a malaise and a feeling that nothing is happening. I felt the same way and discussed it with Rademacher.



Buchwald

He has a theory and it's worth exploring.

"It's the television reruns that are doing it to all of us."

I listened attentively.

"Most people in this country are so TV-oriented that they don't know how much it affects their lives. When the networks start rerunning their shows, people feel their lives have stopped and won't start again until the fall when the fresh segments begin again."

"It's frightening but it's true." I agreed. "I see a rerun of a 'M*A*S*H' program. I get the feeling I've been there before. It's a real downer."

"We all get that feeling," Rademacher said. "For tens of thousands of years, people have lived their lives by the seasons. There was spring, summer, fall and winter. You got new hope and spirit as the weather changed. It kept your juices flowing. But now that people live their lives through the tube and there are only two seasons—the regular TV period and the rerun season—no one has much to look forward to during the reruns."

"Talk about déjà vu," I said.

"The problem is that the rerun season is getting longer every year. As costs of TV shows go up, the networks and TV producers are making fewer shows and putting on more reruns. When people watch a rerun, they feel that nothing new has happened to them that day."

"I watched a repeat of a Carol Burnett show the other night," I said, "and I laughed at the same jokes I laughed at the first time I saw it. I have to admit it made me sick."

"It's like reading a newspaper you've read before," Rademacher said. "How do they expect the American people to think of fresh ideas and be creative if night after night they have to watch the same programs they saw in the fall and the winter?"

"But the worst part of it," he said, "is that as soon as the networks start their rerun season, people tend to repeat themselves at home and in the office, and they say the same things to each other that they said during the regular TV season."

"My wife and I do that," I agreed.

"Everyone does it. Even the President of the United States. No one thinks of anything new to say until the middle of September."

"The TV networks have sure put this country in a rut," I said. "Of course, the news reports aren't reruns, are they?"

"We're not certain of that," Rademacher said. "Most of the news in the spring and summer sounds like you've heard it before. I think that's why Walter Cronkite goes off the air for three months. He doesn't want people to think he's a rerun."

Rademacher said that, historically, spring was always the season when everyone came alive. "But since TV, it is now the fall that everyone looks forward to, when the new network shows blossom on the air bringing hope and joy to advertisers all over the land. The fact that 90 per cent of the new shows will die by January is not important. They will be replaced by an even 'newer season' which will last until April.

"Then comes May and the longer the rerun season the more lethargic people get," he continued. "You can see it everywhere."

"There's always baseball on TV," I said.

"The trouble with baseball on television is that even if it's a new game, it looks like a repeat."

"I guess you could say the same for golf. Wait a minute. I know of one show going on this month—it's David Frost's interviews with Richard Nixon. That isn't a rerun."

Rademacher said, "I wouldn't be too sure about that."

MARY BLUME

Maurice Grimaud: Recalling 'Events' Of May, 1968



Maurice Grimaud, the prefect of police at the time, on the streets in 1968.

PARIS (IHT).—One historian traces the foundation of the Paris police force to the Roman occupation of Gaul. Age alone confers authority in France, and the power of the police has further been enhanced by governments eager to use it as a political tool. The chief, or prefect, of the Paris police has the immense and vaguely defined task of safeguarding the institutions of government; uniquely, he has access to the President of the Republic without having to pass through any ministry.

The police not only maintain order but have responsibilities ranging from the issuing of passports to the control of epidemics. The prefect of police is, with the prefect of Paris, at the top of the body of prefects appointed by the central government to administrate each French *département*, and like the prefect of Paris he wears more gold braid on his uniform than the other prefects. He is no ordinary police chief and some of the prefects have been extraordinary characters — Jean Chiappe, who was implicated in the Stavisky scandal, the Comte de Kératry, who was unique among prefects in that he recommended the abolition of his office, Louis Lépine, who rushed to fires and riotous assemblies in frock coat and bowler hat and succeeded in his apparently conflicting aims of making the police stronger and better loved.

Not many Parisians could name the present prefect. But his predecessor, Maurice Grimaud, would like to be thought of as continuing the Lépine tradition in circumstances more difficult than any faced by Lépine. Mr. Grimaud does not wear his Legion of Honor rosette, detested his prefectorial brocade, and thinks it better to walk or take the Métro than drive among the populace in a chauffeured limousine. A slight and dapper man, he had a long career as a civil servant and although he spent four years as director of the Sûreté Nationale before becoming police prefect, he says he is not a cop by profession or vocation: "I like astronomy better than the police," he says.

Mr. Grimaud was prefect during the uprising of May, 1968, which the French refer to as *les événements* or the events. People are still arguing about the meaning of the events nine years later, but a wide range of opinion from the leftist press to the late André Malraux has agreed that if a less tolerant and attentive man had been prefect during the event, Paris might have exploded.

During the events Mr. Grimaud lived with his family in the prefect's apartment at police headquarters. Three of his five children were students. "It was uncomfortable for them to have the police chief as a father," he says, "but we all did our duty—theirs as *contestataires*, mine maintaining the order."

Mr. Grimaud, became prefect 16 months before the events and left the prefecture in 1971. Semi-retired at 63, he now works in public housing and has just written his widely discussed memoirs of the events called, after the French proverb, "En Mai Fais Ce Qu'il Te Plait" (In May, Do As You Please), published by Editions Stock.

He feels great sympathy for the student leader of 1968, Daniel Cohn-Bendit. "He is clever, sharp, effective. What I wanted to show in the book is that he had no savagery. There were uncontrolled elements around, but the students were reasonable. Cohn-Bendit and his friends tried to push things to the limit, but their provocations were verbal, not physical."

The Government

The book suggests that the most disorderly element in the events was a frightened and out-of-touch government. The minister of education seemed on the verge of nervous collapse, the minister of the interior expressed deep shock when the students demonstrated on the Right Bank instead of staying tidily in the Latin Quarter. And it was, of all people, the royalist pretender, the Comte de Paris, who tried to make President Charles de Gaulle aware of the students' discontent. Meanwhile, the prefect was going out alone to talk with demonstrators.

Mr. Grimaud fought for the right to demonstrate and against the repressive measures the government wanted. "A government wants to be virile, it is hard for a government to wait," he says.

Still, he cannot deny the existence of police brutality and dangerous infringements of civil rights. During the events he sent his men a letter condemning brutality. "My letter shocked the government," he says. "They preferred to keep their eyes closed."

Nine years later, it is still hard to assess the meaning of May, 1968. At its simplest, it may have been an illustration of the French obsession with the automobile, for the events began when students burned private cars and ended when the government de-rationed gasoline and everyone left the barricades and drove off for a Whitsun weekend during which 70 people died in road accidents (only one person died in Paris during the events, by Mr. Grimaud's count). But of course it was more important.

"A world changed, a world that was too sure of itself, too prosperous, too stiff. This change is not political—the left will face as many contestations as the right."

After the events ended, Mr. Grimaud's police colleagues gave him a fine cobblestone with a tag authenticating it as having been thrown in the Place du Panthéon on May 24, 1968.

A few months later, though, he hit the news again when a Paris councilman publicly chided him for listing Paris among the departments where the hunting season was now open. Hunting, growled the councilman, is illegal in Paris. Mr. Grimaud replied in an official bulletin:

"It is well known that the pleasure of hunting is quite distinct from shooting at game. The prefect of police did not want to deprive Parisians of that portion of a dream so essential to urban civilizations. He preferred to believe that as a result of the opening of the season, more than one of them might go to work in the morning a little less morosely, dreaming, as he passes subway construction sites, of plowland and forest trails, and taking the first traffic cop encountered in the morning for a friendly gamekeeper."

With much grace Maurice Grimaud was developing the slogans "Take Your Dreams for Reality" and "Power to the Imagination"—two of the amiable graffiti of May, 1968.

PEOPLE: *Duke of Montrose Denies Biting Lord*

The **Duke of Montrose**, former Rhodesian defense minister, denied Thursday in Salisbury a British newspaper's claim that he had—as a boy at Eton—sunk his teeth into former Conservative minister **Lord Hailsham**. The 70-year-old duke, center of a storm over the British government's refusal to allow him to visit Britain for a gathering of the Scottish clans, said of the charge: "I don't remember biting him at all. It's just one of those schoolboy stories." The duke, banned from Britain because of his role as cabinet minister when **Ian Smith** broke away from Britain in 1965, said of the man he was supposed to have bitten: "We are actually the best of friends. I had a postcard from him just the other day."

* * *

Andrew Wyeth, installed in Paris Wednesday as a member of the French Academy of Fine Arts, toured Queen Elizabeth's collection of paintings and objets d'art at Windsor Castle Thursday. From now until noon Monday when he returns to the United States, his schedule will be flexible, he said. It includes a visit to the Duke of Devonshire's stately home, Chatsworth, known for its old masters.

* * *

The Salvation Army chose Canadian **Arnold Brown** as the general of the worldwide organization at a meeting in London Thursday.

* * *

The U.S. Navy has reversed itself and granted former Ensign **Vernon Berg**, who says that he is a homosexual, an honorable discharge. "I'm overwhelmed, surprised, delighted," Berg said Wednesday at his home in New York. "There doesn't seem to be any stigma left at all." Berg, 26, son of a Navy chaplain and a 1974 Naval Academy graduate, has a federal suit pending this month in an attempt to return to active duty. Following six days of hearings by a board in Norfolk, Va., last year, Berg was given an "other than honorable" discharge.

* * *

A municipal tax court in Stockholm said Tuesday that film director **Ingmar Bergman** did not have to pay retroactive taxes in Sweden on his Swis[s] Personna. The chief [...]tor said he would app[eal, claim]ing. The court's decis[ion was the] second in Bergman's [favor ...] police seized and que[stioned the] director for alleged t[ax ...] Bergman was arreste[d ... re]hearsing a play in [...] The director, 58, had [a nervous] breakdown as a resul[t of the ac]cusations and event[ually went] into self-exile in We[st ...]

* * *

Singer **Jerry Lee** [Lewis has] been acquitted of car[rying a pis]tol and public drunke[nness at] a city court hearing [...] Lewis, 41, was arrest[ed ...] 23 during predawn h[...] of singer **Elvis Presle[y]** [...] a security guard [...] Guard **Robert Lloyd** [...] that Lewis was "ho[...] screaming and wavi[ng a pistol ...] ger in the air" and d[emanding to] see Presley. Lewis [...] went to Presley's h[...] I had received wo[rd ...] wanted to talk with [...] the screaming: "I wa[s ...]ing, that must have [...] player he heard."

* * *

After attending h[is] concert, **Princess A**[...] cousin of Queen Elisa[beth ...] backstage to chat w[ith the] performer, **Elton** [John. The] princess, an outspo[ken ...] known to her frien[ds ...] had a straightforw[ard question] for John: "Do you ta[ke ...] The rock star said [...] was stunned. She [...] use drugs to keep go[ing ...] believe it. Of cou[rse ...] recovered, I told her [...] take cocaine before [...] —which is the trut[h ...]

* * *

Yul Brynner, star [of the] revived "The King [and I" on] Broadway, tried to [...] preview at Hammer[stein ...] New York, a waterco[lor ...] **Kingman** called "Ba[ngkok ...] Chinese-American ar[tist ...] a Mrs. Wong had ah[...] the "Bangkok" wate[rcolor ...] day the identity of [...] was revealed to B[rynner ...] hours after his [...] performance. She [...] **Jacqueline**, who se[...] the watercolor last [...] opening-night gift.

—SAMUEL [...]

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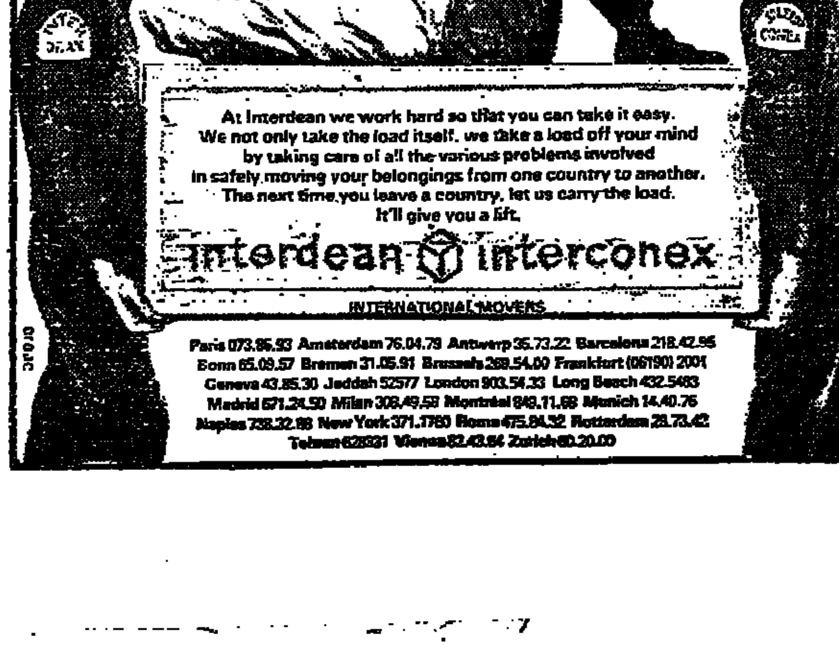
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